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The Franc: Devaluation Aids Trade

Paris Reports a Modest but Clear Rise in Business Lines

Exports Expanded

Success of World's Fair in 1937 Is Seen, With 50 Countries Participating

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Signs of a slight but unmistakable improvement in business have become visible in France since the devaluation of the franc.

There has been nothing like the rush to buy goods of all kinds which followed the fall of the franc in 1926. But most French merchants and manufacturers report a modest but evident increase in sales.

The exporting industries especially seem to have felt the effects of devaluation very quickly. Although official figures are not yet available, it is widely stated that a satisfactory increase in orders from abroad has been registered by many exporting firms. Furthermore, high hopes are entertained in France that the Anglo-Franco-American monetary accord will lead before long to general economic disarmament, and thus to a general revival of world trade.

Success of Fair Foreseen

Another cause of optimism here is that devaluation of the franc is felt to have assured success of the Paris 1937 Exposition. Already more than 50 countries have announced their intention of participating. With the franc "aligned" there is every reason to believe that the French "World's Fair" will bring a record number of visitors who will give a great impetus to economic recovery in France.

At the same time, it cannot be claimed that French recovery is already an accomplished fact by any means. Apprehension is still expressed in many quarters. In particular, the criticism is heard that the franc was not sufficiently devalued—that the rate of reduction should have been 40 or 45 rather than 25 or 30 per cent.

Balanced Budget Demanded

This agitation is naturally regretted and denounced in official circles as prejudicial to French economic recovery, since it implies the possibility of a new devaluation later on. For instance, Paul Raynaud, a former Minister of Finance, stated in a recent speech in Paris: "Let us cease this light talk, which one so often hears, of a fresh devaluation. I declare that if the Government of the country does its duty there will be no necessity for renewed devaluation."

The "duty" referred to by M. Reynaud means, as he has often made clear, primarily two things. First, the present rise in prices must be checked or at least slowed down; and secondly, the budget must be balanced, at least in so far as ordinary expenditures are concerned.

Already there are predictions that nearly all the profit reaped by the State Treasury from devaluation—about 17,000,000,000 francs—will be absorbed by this year's deficit while for next year a new deficit of at least 20,000,000,000 francs is envisaged if the program of expenditures for various social schemes is adhered to by the Popular Front Government.

Money Still Hoarded

These pessimistic previsions, however, need not necessarily be realized. Even a partial improvement in business activity in France and a revival of world commerce would mean increased revenue, higher tax returns and a rapid return toward a balanced budget. Once confidence is restored, hoarded money—which so far still seems slow about coming out of its woolen stockings and linen closets despite the devaluation of the franc—would return to circulation, and a conversion loan would enable the State to reduce the heavy burden of interest charges on the public debt, now carried at 4, 5 or even 6 per cent.

Thus, although the "alignment" of the franc has not precipitated the rapid return to business prosperity for which the Government had hoped, nor removed all obstacles to economic recovery, it has nevertheless put France in a position to share in the improvement visible elsewhere in the world, and given an undoubted if slight impulse to French industry and commerce.

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U. S. Envoy Ignores Claim to Ethiopia

By the Associated Press

Rome, Nov. 4

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS presented his credentials today to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The official documents addressed the Italian ruler only as the "King of Italy" and did not refer to him as "Emperor of Ethiopia."

Mr. Phillips read his address of presentation to the King in the Quirinal palace. The monarch replied in English, assuring the Ambassador of co-operation between his Government and the United States.

Austria Ousts Heimwehrmen From Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 4 — Elimination of the pro-Starhemberg Heimwehr influence from the Austrian Cabinet has been finally effected by the reconstruction of the Austrian Government, which was announced last night.

Despite the fact that the official communiqué represents the changes as merely a matter of personnel, not policies, it is generally regarded as strengthening the pro-German elements in the Government.

Duties Divided

The main feature is the division of the Ministry of the Interior, which was previously occupied by Vice-Chancellor Eduard Baar-Baarenfels, one-time friend of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, between the National Socialist exponent in the Cabinet, Dr. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau, who takes over the general affairs of this ministry, and the present Minister to Hungary, Udo Neustädter-Stürmer, a friend of Major Emil Fey and known to have pro-German leanings, who is entrusted with public security.

Starhemberg Men Dropped

The former Starhemberg-Heimwehr ministers who have now been evicted are Ludwig Draxler, former Minister of Finance, and Fritz Stockinger, ex-Minister of Trade and Communications. The other cabinet minister dropped is Hans Hammerstein-Equord, Minister of Justice.

The position of Vice Chancellor is given to Field Marshal Ludwig Hülgerth, new commander of militia.

New Cabinet Members

Rudolf Neumaier becomes Minister of Finance; Dr. Wilhelm Taucher is the new Minister of Trade, and Communications (Commerce); Herr Neustädter-Stürmer heads the new Ministry of Security, and Dr. Atolz Pilz is the new Minister of Justice.

Dr. Glaise-Horstenau who became Minister of the Interior, was Minister-without-Portfolio in the former Cabinet.

Eduard Baar-Barrenfels, Dr. Draxler and Dr. Hans Pertner were announced as resigning Oct. 10 last, when Chancellor Schuschnigg announced the dissolution of all private armed forces and their merger in the State militia.

Federal Accord Sought to End Shipping Strike

Labor Officials Resent Roper Viewpoint on Hiring Halls

Union to Aid Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Federal efforts to settle the seamen's strike now paralyzing American shipping were complicated today by a conflict of attitude toward the situation by two government departments here.

Pressure was being brought to bear on Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, to authorize the establishment under federal control of hiring halls on the Pacific coast through which non-union labor could obtain work on the strike-tied ships.

Mr. Roper insisted at a press conference that he is giving the Department of Labor his full co-operation, but added that he had not definitely vetoed the hiring-hall proposal which is anathema to the Department of Labor.

Suspicions Aroused

Department of Labor officials said they had heard nothing whatever about co-operation from Mr. Hooper and added privately that if he wanted to co-operate he would stop talking about hiring halls under federal control. Such a proposal, they explained, inflames the suspicions and anger of the strikers, who would look upon such a development as a deliberate attempt by the Government to break their strike.

The Department of Labor is bending every effort to extract a promise from strikers to put maintenance crews on ships and to get representatives of both sides around a table together. These efforts, they feel, are made more difficult by the kind of talk which is current in the Department of Commerce, which, quite properly, is the branch of the Government where the interests of the employers are heard.

Intervention Held Justified

The hiring halls constitute a proposal of Joseph B. Weaver, director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, who believes that there is a similarity between mutiny strikes against shipping which justifies federal intervention.

That any such proposal will be put into operation is doubted here, although it is pointed out that what President Roosevelt may do when he returns from election congratulations to the business of government is an unknown quantity. It is conceivable he might accept the recommendations of Mr. Roper on the subject, as well as of other individuals who favor putting navy crews on the idle ships to protect them against damage incident to the strike.

The most probable course is federal intervention solely in the form of efforts to bring the hostile groups around an arbitration table together. But pressure on shipowners through the subsidy control of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Nov. 4

Dublin—Question of British Relations Postponed

Eamon de Valera won't be pushed; and so the fears of those who predicted a breach wider than St. George's Channel, between Ireland and Great Britain, are somewhat allayed.

Said the head of the Irish Free State Government before the general congress of Fianna Fail:

"I won't be forced by anyone to take up a position which I cannot hold. Unilateral action on our part isn't going to end partition or get the British out of our ports, and we might as well recognize that."

However, his words indicate that the Free State will be demanding a Constitution assuring greater autonomy for Ireland, one which "the Irish people would themselves freely choose if Britain were a million miles away." But it is noticed that the proposal deals primarily with internal, rather than Commonwealth, affairs, and observers see in this a glimmer of conciliation.

Power—Ruling for Projects Put Before Court

Weather vanes, pointing toward a show-down between the New Deal and public utilities, were fixed on election day, when Attorney General Cummings filed a brief in the Supreme Court in which he asserted that the crux of the issue over government loans for public power projects involved the validity of "co-operation between the central government and the states." The brief will come in handy next week, when administration attorneys argue the case brought by the Duke Power Company and the Southern Utilities Company, attacking a PWA loan for construction of a power plant on the Saluda river.

Peru—Office Denied to Chosen President

Dr. Luis Antonio Eguigureu, apparently elected to the Presidency of Peru yesterday, today may be imagined as looking wistfully toward America, whose re-elected President will certainly not be denied entrance to the White House. Señor Eguigureu and his colleagues of the Social Democratic party are less fortunate. Although they amassed enough votes to elect, they have been informed that the Constituent Assembly has rendered a "thumbs down" verdict on their ascendency to power, contending that the Social Democrats were supported by an outlawed party.

Maritime—Conflict Centers on Safety Question

Heavy seas in the Pacific; oil on harbor waters along the Atlantic; a spindrift of threats from strikers; a tide rip in Union ports; owners riding a strong ground swell of hope; and over all, the stormy petrel of mixed aims. This describes the status of the seamen's strike as word comes from San Francisco that violence is expected with the spread over the nation's seaboard of the Pacific maritime walkout. There's still a deadlock regarding safety crews for West Coast ships at the docks, but a concession is made by the joint maritime strike committee in allowing foodstuffs to be unloaded from vessels in San Francisco harbor.

New York is hopeful of moving more outgoing ships, as union officials and shipping executives join hands to boost the strikers from their sit-

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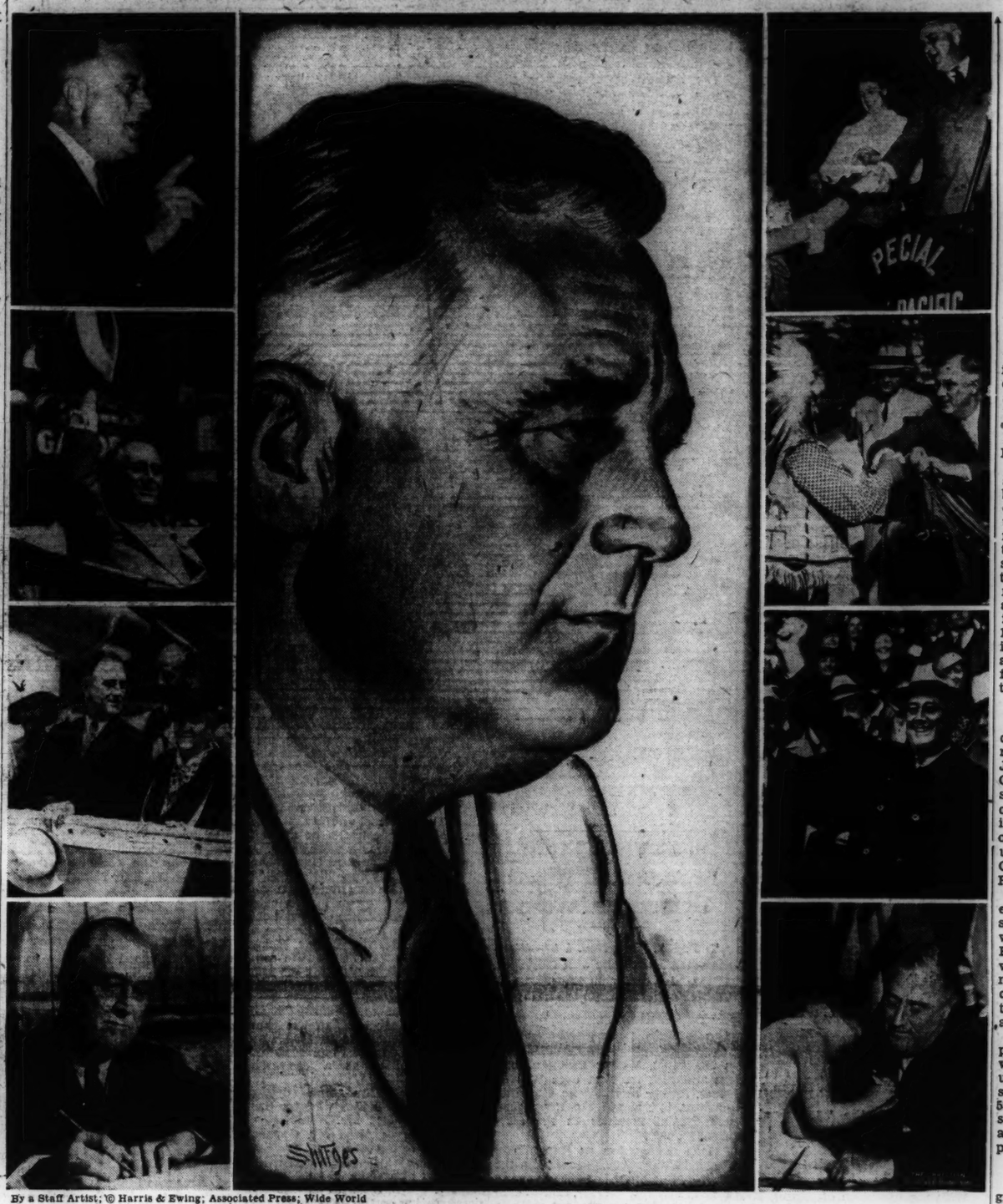
Roosevelt Sweep Carries All But Two States; Lodge Beats Curley and Haigis Bows to Hurley; New Deal Adds to Power in National Congress



By a Staff Artist; © Harris & Ewing; Associated Press; Wide World

The President of the United States

GOP Takes Only Maine and Vermont—Record Vote Is Polled

Landon Pledges His Full Support

Borah and Norris Win Senate — Murphy Takes Michigan Governorship

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Closer to electoral unanimity than since the "era of good feeling" in 1820, the American nation, by a decision inadequately called a landslide, has returned President Roosevelt to office with 523 electoral votes, leaving only Maine and Vermont's eight votes to Governor Landon.

This tremendous mandate stands as a personal endorsement of the buoyant Chief Executive, a vote of confidence for the New Deal as contrasted with the Republican alternative. The great strength shown by the President surprised most observers by carrying along with it the rest of the Democratic ticket in most states, producing both a Senate and House probably more heavily Democratic than in the 1932 and 1934 landslides. President Roosevelt is assured of a supporting Senate—as far as party lines are certain—for the whole of his term, and a towering majority in the House.

Some Republican Victories

Isolated Republican victories cropped up here and there, the most notable being Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.'s sound defeat administered to Governor James M. Curley in Massachusetts. This success was in spite of President Roosevelt's heavy sweep in the State, and the close victory of Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, over John W. Haigis, Republican.

Other leaders who stood for re-election in their own right were also successful: Senator William E. Borah won in Idaho as handily as President Roosevelt did in the same State, while Senator George W. Norris, running as an independent with President's warm support, was managing to keep ahead of both Republican and Democratic rivals.

Never in modern American two-party history has such an overwhelming electoral vote been piled up. In 1932, President Roosevelt swept into office with 472 votes to 59 for Mr. Hoover. Today the six states that went Republican then are whittled down to three and possibly two.

All Will Pull Together

"The nation has spoken," telegraphed Governor Landon to President Roosevelt from Topeka as soon as the electoral results were manifest. "Every American will accept the verdict, and work for the common cause of the good of our country. That is the spirit of democracy. You have my sincere congratulations."

To which President Roosevelt immediately replied: "All of us Americans will pull together for the common good."

Facing the astounding returns, which grew more tremendous with every passing hour of the night and early morning, observers came to one major conclusion: that the victory could not be explained as a triumph along class lines, but was an overwhelming expression of public opinion so emphatic as to be unchallengeable; that the very nature of the victory should dissipate much of the bitterness produced in the campaign.

Farley Regrets Bitterness

Speaking for the Democratic higher command on this point, James A. Farley said today:

"I have an idea that the people who so viciously assailed the President during the campaign, who called him a Communist, a would-be dictator, and an enemy of business, are now rather ashamed of the bitterness they brought into the campaign. For myself, I hope these attacks will be forgotten.

"I am sure that the President entertains no bitterness even to those who in the fury of political struggle so grossly assailed him. He realizes, I feel justified in saying, that he is more than ever the President of all the people, for all of the people contributed to the splendid endorsement he has received."

Records Crash

Record after record fell with the avalanche. The popular vote seemed likely to exceed 43,000,000 and perhaps would go above 44,000,000, as against the previous high of 39,500,000 in 1932.

As election night wore on, state after state rolled in with totally unexpected Roosevelt leads. Connecticut was one of the early surprises, with Delaware and Kansas at its heels, but the results were entirely conclusive when Pennsylvania consistently held a 2-to-1 lead for Roosevelt and Illinois began to return the same totals. One of the major surprises was that President Roosevelt carried downstate Illinois, a typical Mid West farming region with scattered industrial and mining towns, as well as running to 500,000 plurality in Cook county.

Outstanding in the senatorial re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Democrats Add To Power in Both Senate and House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — The American electorate which swept President Roosevelt back into office for another four years yesterday added the gift of overwhelming Democratic domination in both Senate and House.

Gathering impetus as the vote-counting continued, Democratic control of the Senate appeared to have increased from 70 to possibly 75 out of a total of 96 seats, while in the House, where Republican victories were thought to be a foregone conclusion, Democrats actually appeared to be holding their own, if not increasing their present 3-to-1 leadership.

The vote of confidence to Roosevelt expressed in the congressional returns was too big to be attributed to any single factor like the relief vote, the negro vote or the like, and could only be ascribed to a major mass response.

Revives Talk of G. O. P. Smash

Annihilation of Republican opposition, save in smallest compass for at least two years, brought revival of talk of the break-up of the Republican Party, which was received with incredulity when first heard, four years ago.

The political landslide which crashed down last night on the G. O. P. was actually the fourth that has buried them in six years. The first came in 1930, under Hoover; it was followed by the initial Roosevelt victory in 1932; the third came in the congressional election of 1934, which continued the unusual Democratic majorities already established, despite every reasonable political precedent to the contrary; and now in 1936 the remarkable disparity is again continued.

How Congress Stood

As the American nation went to the polls yesterday the Democrats had a three-to-one majority in the Senate, while in the House their

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

More New Deal at Decreased Tempo Expected of President

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — Returned to the White House with a fresh mandate from the American electorate, there is every indication that President Roosevelt's next four years in office will represent a continuance and consolidation of the activities of the first.

Due to economic and political factors there is not likely to be the same adventuresome efflorescence of new agencies which marked 1933-1936 apart from any similar period in American history; but, on the other hand, it is unlikely that he will veer appreciably to the conservative side.

With Emphasis

Mr. Roosevelt's record-shattering electoral majority obviously recorded the confidence of the great majority of voters in his leadership and this confidence may well affect the next four years. The victory was the more remarkable and emphatic, in view of the type of campaign waged against him.

Outside of the South, probably 70 per cent of all the newspapers were hostile to the President, often bitterly so. In spots like Chicago and New England only a few newspapers favored him, despite which Mr. Roosevelt won Illinois and most of the New England states, including even New Hampshire.

Abuse Fails

A campaign of abuse carried in one large newspaper chain and picked up by some high Republican leaders, charged that he was allied with the Communists. Despite all this he won handily.

These factors can hardly be disregarded by the New Deal in charting the course of the next four years. Though the period of rapid experimenting is probably over, the solid foundation which Mr. Roosevelt obviously has with the masses, as contrasted with the propertied classes, is likely to be a guiding factor in the unfolding story.

Calming Words

The representative of the cities, the slums, the workingman and the underprivileged is obviously in control. Though the shock of Mr. Roosevelt's overwhelming victory will be hard for many partisan minority opponents, the calming words of the impartial English correspondent of the Times of London may be of profit:

"He (the conservative) should see that slowly, but surely, the forces of democracy in America have broken away from the form of government originally contrived to limit their power, and that the end is not yet."

In this English view, Mr. Roosevelt's victory is more expressive of a deep mass movement in the United States than of a personal victory for any one candidate.

It can hardly be denied that in the four years to come the New Deal will not be greatly affected by the cry of "Communist," if the same cry has had so little effect in the past.

How Not to Do It

The election just concluded, in fact, apparently illustrates how NOT to defeat Mr. Roosevelt. The masses who approved Mr. Roosevelt were not affected by charges of radicalism against him. The very heat of the conservative newspapers appears to have reacted in his favor, as witness

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Only Five Women Appear Certain Of House Seats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Although women went to the polls yesterday in what may prove unprecedented numbers, there is no evidence as the ballots are being counted that women have accelerated their progress toward a more equitable share in public office.

Three Democrats Win

The highest posts for which women were candidates this year were congressional seats. Of the 11 who came successfully through major party primaries, only about half appeared, on the basis of early returns, to have been victorious. The relatively few women who won House posts were for the most part swept there because they happened to be on the right side of the political fence when the New Deal landslide came along.

Five women had majorities large enough to make their election certain at an early hour. Among them were four Democrats—Mrs. Caroline O'Day of New York, Mrs. Nan Wood

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

Stock Market: Going Up!

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—A roaring bull market in industrial shares soon overshadowed an early setback in utility stocks as Wall Street absorbed the election results today.

A number of industrial stocks spurted from 50 cents to $4 a share, several to new highs for the recovery, as trading swelled to such proportions that the ticker fell a few minutes behind dealings on the floor of the exchange.

Brokers said the setback in utilities was to have been expected, in view of the New Deal's efforts to control that industry through yardsticks and regulation, but the sell-off had only a momentary effect on the market as a whole.

The upsurge in industrial shares, notably coppers which were stimulated by a further advance in the price of export copper, came after a moderate decline in American shares in London, before the New York market opened.

Utilities changed hands throughout the morning briskly around early lows with losses running to as much as $2 a share.

With the tape late around midday Wall Street circles said the trading was running at a 3,000,000-share-a-day pace.

Market leaders up about $1 to $3 or more a share, some of them at at new highs included: U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Case, Union Pacific, Socony-Vacuum, General Electric, Anaconda, Kennecott and Goodrich. U. S. Smelting, after jumping more than $6, lost some of its rise.

An upturn in lead prices to the highest since January, 1931, helped fan enthusiasm for metal issues.

Landon Says All Americans Will Work for the Common Good of the Nation

Farley, Seeing 'Liberal' Victory, Asks for National Unity

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Emphasizing that "nobody on our side of the fence has any thought of reprisal or oppression," Democratic Chairman James A. Farley said today, in commenting on the re-election of President Roosevelt:

"We may now look forward to four years of uninterrupted effort to accomplish the completion of economic recovery, of industrial welfare and of the permanent establishment of real liberty in the United States."

The national chairman, before leaving Democratic headquarters in the early morning hours, said the victory "is not a partisan triumph. Though the election was won under the Democratic banner, the size of the majorities, both the popular and the electoral college majority, makes it very plain that it was principle and not party that was sustained."

Defeat Was Unthinkable

Mr. Farley said he did not think that "anybody will doubt the spirit of liberalism that actuated our citizens."

"It was unthinkable," he continued, "that a President whose wisdom and whose policies, whose courage and steadfastness of purpose had wrested a nation out of the depths of the depression and started it to a prosperity that was the envy of all the world, should not have been sustained and applauded by the people whose economic salvation was effected through his captaincy of the forces of government. . . .

"I have an idea that the people who so viciously assailed the President during the campaign, who called him a Communist, a would-be dictator, and an enemy of business, are now rather ashamed of the bitterness they brought into the campaign. For myself, I hope these attacks will be forgotten.

President Not Bitter

"I am sure that the President entertains no bitterness, even to those who in the furor of political struggle so grossly assailed him. He realizes, I feel justified in stating that he is more than ever the President of all the people, for all of the people contributed to the splendid endorsement he has received.

"'No American need have any fear of the future. Franklin D. Roosevelt's mission is to see that all of us have a square deal. No individual and no corporation that is on the level with the people has any cause to dread Mr. Roosevelt's second term.

"Anything to the contrary that was voiced in the fury of the campaign, with the idea of frightening the people away from their President, was absurd when it was spoken or written and is more absurd today. I know that all . . . will join me in the hope that the scars of this battle will soon be healed. Nobody on our side of the fence has any thought of reprisal or oppression."

May Leave Cabinet

Mr. Farley, who was given a leave of absence as Postmaster General last August to devote his full time to the campaign, desires to return to the active direction of his building supply business.

However, it is known he will retain his chairmanship of the national committee and, in all likelihood, the chairmanship of the New York state committee.

Whether or not he would return to the postmaster generalship for the remainder of Mr. Roosevelt's first term was not known.

The chairman has maintained a silence on all of the speculation as to whether he would seek the governorship of New York two years hence. At a press conference Monday, one of the newspapermen said to him:

"Well, general, you say the re-election of the President is all in the bag, so there's no need to talk about that. Now how about all this talk that you're going to run for Governor in 1938?"

Won't Go Into That Now

"We won't go into that now," he said.

According to his friends—his closest friends, for "Jim", probably calls more people by their first name than anyone else in political life—the desire closest to his heart is to be Governor. If he decides to seek the governorship, he maintains a commanding position in retaining his party chairmanships.

Mr. Farley, who began his political career as town clerk of Stony Point in Rockland county, up the Hudson river, was secretary of the state committee from 1928 to 1930 and has been chairman since 1930. After the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt in '32, he became chairman of the national committee.

A stanch supporter of Alfred E. Smith before and throughout the '28 campaign, Farley was one of the earliest advocates of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, beginning his activities in the President's behalf as early as 1930.

Would Remain Adviser

In leaving the Cabinet Mr. Farley would not leave the circle of presidential advisers. As the national chairman, he would continue to be the party's political man in the Administration.

In this field, the '36 campaign stands with the '32 campaign as examples of his leadership. He closed the contest last night where he actively began it last summer, at a desk in the midtown Biltmore Hotel.

With the exception of joining Mr. Roosevelt for a few days on the last campaign trip into the Middle West, Farley virtually lived in his hotel room all summer, from 12 to 18 hours a day, six and often seven days a week.

Throughout August, September, and October, he held daily conferences with a procession of leaders from every state, chairmen, Senators, Congressmen.

In Continual Touch

He was in daily communication with the President, exchanging notes, and he said recently:

"The Chief more often than not would give me details I didn't know about."

Mr. Farley, publicly and privately, expressed his confidence of the outcome from the day he returned to New York last summer to supervise the campaign. Day after day, he would say to newspapermen:

"I haven't any doubts and have never had any doubts about the faith of the voters in the President." And all along, he predicted a landslide.

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Idaho Re-elects 'Lone Wolf' Borah To Senate Seat

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, "Lone Wolf" of American politics, was the lone Republican survivor today amid a vote avalanche that swept Democrats into all state offices and gave Idaho's four electoral votes to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The veteran of 30 years in the United States Senate outdistanced his Democratic rival, Gov. C. Ben Ross, nearly two-to-one with more than half the vote counted.

Returns from 487 of 793 precincts gave Senator Borah 61,010; Governor Ross 37,532.

Parallel Returns

Senator Borah's vote closely paralleled that of President Roosevelt who polled 63,156 to 33,165 for Mr. Landon in the same 487 Idaho precincts. Representative Lemke received 1238.

Ira Taylor, State Democratic chairman, conceded Senator Borah's election in a statement saying the Senator's victory "indicates the esteem with which he is held by the people of the state as well as the nation."

The heavy vote—estimated variously by party leaders at from 180,000 to 200,000—sent Barzilla W. Clark, a municipal power advocate, into the Governor's chair and apparently headed two Democratic incumbent Representatives, D. Worth Clark and Compton I. White, back to Washington, D. C., for another two years.

Refused to Leave State

During the campaign, in which he refused to leave Idaho to speak for "any candidate," Senator Borah stuck, as he said, "to issues—as I always have done."

Money, monopoly, tariff, world peace. . . . These were his frequent themes in a vigorous drive that carried him from one end of the State to the other.

The nearest he came to making a public statement bearing on the national campaign was after the Roosevelt clean sweep became an apparent fact. The Senator said: "I had no doubt as to Roosevelt's re-election. But I didn't expect his vote to be so large."

Kansas Votes Down Landon and Elects Democrat Governor

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4 (AP)—Kansas voted against its own Governor, Alfred M. Landon, in the presidential race and again gave its nine electoral votes to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The New Deal sweep also carried a Democrat, Walter Huxman, into an apparent triumph over Will G. West, former secretary to Governor Landon, to succeed the Republican presidential nominee in the Governor's chair.

Such satisfaction as Republicans found in the returns came from the indicated victory of the veteran Senator, Arthur Capper, and indications that the present 4-3 ratio in their favor on the House delegation would be at least maintained. Minor races also showed a Republican advantage.

With 1653 precincts reported out of 2690, the presidential count stood: Roosevelt 252,039; Landon 223,875. Senator Capper, seeking his fourth term, held an advantage of 219,488 to 203,229 over Omar B. Ketchum, Democrat, when 1598 precincts had reported.

Mr. West was trailing 223,468 to 232,827 for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Huxman, when 1633 precincts were counted.

Should the Democratic advantage be maintained, it would keep intact a Kansas record of having supported every winning presidential candidate since 1920. President Roosevelt carried the State over Herbert Hoover by approximately 74,000.

W. T. Markham, state superintendent of public instruction, and the only Democrat in major state office, was behind his Republican opponent, Ira O. Scott. Mr. Markham was a storm center of the national campaign in its last few weeks, with Democrats using in their campaign statements attributed to him concerning the condition of Kansas schools.

Vancouver Trade Booms As Strike Closes U. S. Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Maritime strike in American Pacific coast ports has diverted a large volume of business to Vancouver and other British Columbia ports, and if the tie-up continues for long, it is expected to result in millions of dollars' worth of freight passing through Canada instead of American cities.

Several hundred carloads of apples from Yakima, Wash., and Wenatchee, Ore., have been routed north to Vancouver instead of to Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., for shipment to foreign markets. Trainloads of canned goods will be sent from California to Vancouver, shipping men stated, and several steamship lines operating refrigerator vessels and general cargo carriers have ordered their ships to concentrate in Vancouver for the anticipated increase in traffic.

British, Canadian and Japanese passenger ships sailing from Vancouver carried full lists as a result of the diversion of much passenger business here from California and Washington State points.

Vancouver has become headquarters for Alaska trade. Alaskan steamers are discharging freight and passengers here instead of at Seattle.

Rush of Votes, Barrels Used

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—So great was the voting rush here that they had to toss the ballots in barrels,

By a Staff Artist

John Nance Garner

Garner, as Vice-President, Has Put Office on New Plane

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Besides giving President Roosevelt four more years in the White House the election returns again give Vice-President Garner what he loves most, the gavel of a presiding officer in the Senate of the United States and a silent but extremely important voice in the higher councils of the Administration for four more years.

For this honor Mr. Garner has characteristically done little publicly. As in 1932 his contribution to the joint political fortunes of himself and Mr. Roosevelt has consisted of a single speech. And even this speech was delivered from Uvalde, Texas, where he has spent the entire campaign on his farm counting his prize herd of mohair goats or supervising his pecan harvest.

Mr. Garner was personally not even the minor issue in the campaign which he was in 1932 when Republicans sought to present him to the country as a dangerous radical.

Left Him Alone

Either because they were too busy trying to defeat Mr. Roosevelt or because they decided Mr. Garner's inherent conservatism is now too well known to permit a repetition, they left him quite alone. And he himself did nothing to disturb this peace, acting on the assumption that Mr. Roosevelt was sure to win and that nothing he could do or say would affect his own success on the rear seat of the Roosevelt band wagon.

As a result the Senate will be presided over for another four years by a Vice-President of the United States who in many respects is an unusual person for that position. Unlike the great majority of his predecessors he has entirely eschewed the social prominence and social activity heretofore connected with his office.

Wields Powerful Influence

Unlike them also he has wielded a tremendous political influence, although he has conformed both to tradition and to his own habits by exerting his influence entirely behind the scenes.

Obviously Mr. Garner was not chosen as running-mate for Mr. Roosevelt because of his vote-gathering strength throughout the country. His original selection in 1932 was due to the fact that the large Texas and California delegations had been rounded up behind him. They were transferred to Mr. Roosevelt and broke a threatened deadlock at the Chicago convention in return for which Mr. Garner got the second place on the ticket.

No similar deal was necessary this year. Mr. Roosevelt could have won just as easily in the convention with almost any other reasonably prominent Democrat, and Mr. Garner's absence from the ticket probably wouldn't have made any difference in the outcome of the election in a single state.

Was Reward for Merit

He was chosen for the second time purely because Mr. Garner proved of extremely valuable assistance to Mr. Roosevelt during the past four years. This is a fact quite striking when examined in the light of another fact—Mr. Garner's conservatism.

It is no secret among the Texan's friends that a very substantial share of the New Deal has been distasteful to him. He has never breathed a hint publicly of his feelings, but there is good private authority for the report that Mr. Garner's own personal cure for the depression back in 1932 was diametrically opposed to that which has been pursued.

It will be recalled that remedies proposed then ranged between two extreme schools of thought. At the bottom of the scale were those who felt that the soundest way out lay through complete ruthless liquidatio of the boom era.

They would have had the Government do nothing to prevent the depression from running its full course. They would have let the banks go, mortgages foreclose, prices topple, all on the assumption that when the liquidation had been completed everyone would be relatively no worse off than at the peak, and that the country could then start in all over again with a clean slate.

In the middle of the scale was the Hoover doctrine of injecting new life into the economic system at the top on the theory that if big business were kept going it would pull the rest of the country along behind it. At the far end of the scale was the Rooseveltian theory of bolstering up the economic structure all along the line, from top to bottom.

Only a Report

Probably no one can prove it, but the understanding is that Mr. Garner belonged definitely to the first group who wanted to let the depression run its natural course untouched by the Federal Government.

Whether he is actually quite as conservative as that, he certainly did not approve of more than a bare minimum of the New Deal devices. But John Garner is an even more loyal partisan than he is a conservative. When he entered the Roosevelt Administration as second in command he subordinated entirely his personal opinions and placed the fruits of 33 years of consecutive service in Congress at the disposal of Mr. Roosevelt. Vice-Presidents normally do nothing more than preside occasionally over the Senate. Mr. Garner immediately became a regular member of the Cabinet and was soon ranked as the Administration legislative chief-of-staff.

Although he has never been a prominent public figure and never during 30 years in the House achieved any reputation as an orator he long ago reached the top rank of legislative strategists and is a past master in the "cloak room" maneuvers which play so large a part in the business of legislating by the Congress of the United States. This ability plus the willingness to use it in the service of the Roosevelt Administration has come during the past three years to make him almost invaluable to Mr. Roosevelt.

Further, he knows Congress so well—what it will do, and what it can't be made to do—that he has been able to give the White House much sound advice. It has been heeded many times, providing one more reason why a man scarcely known outside of Texas and Washington has been carried along for the second time on the Roosevelt ticket.

As a result, the Senate gets for four more years a presiding officer who is respected by Republicans as well as Democrats for his ability as a parliamentarian. The New Deal gets for four more years a vice-president who is probably more proficient than any of his predecessors at paving the way for its measures in Congress. And the country gets a Vice-President who, if chance should ever call him to the White House, would come as close to providing another Coolidge administration as such a thing would be possible under the changed conditions of the present day.

Ship Strikers Agree To Unload Perishables

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—One strike official foresaw "violence and plenty of it" as paralysis of shipping continued to spread today over the country's seaboard as an outgrowth of the Pacific maritime walkout.

A peace move late last night was considered a hopeful sign. The joint maritime strike committee agreed to unload all perishable foodstuffs from vessels tied up here. Union labor will do the work.

A deadlock still was in force on the question of furnishing skeleton "safety crews" for West Coast ships at the docks.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, urged these crews be supplied by the unions, to avert possibility of violence should ship-owners attempt to put non-union personnel aboard. At Los Angeles, five maritime workers were questioned concerning the asserted assaulting, kidnaping and robbery of two oil workers who declared their assailants wore strikers' "flying squadron" arm bands.

Landon Wires Congratulations To Roosevelt

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon congratulated President Roosevelt today upon his re-election.

"The nation has spoken," the Republican candidate said in a telegram addressed to "The President, Hyde Park, N. Y."

"Every American will accept the verdict and work for the common cause of the good of our country," the message added. "That is the spirit of democracy. You have my sincere congratulations." Governor Landon's message was announced after he had retired. The President's reply was left for him to read when he arose today. Earlier when asked at what hour he would appear at his office, the Kansas Governor had smiled and said "I don't know when I'll be around."

About 9 o'clock last night, newsmen and photographers who had transformed the big garage behind the executive mansion into a press room, were invited to the informal reception.

Mrs. Landon shook hands with each of the long line of guests that streamed through the back entrance into the high-ceilinged kitchen. There Peggy Anne, the Governor's daughter, was listening to a radio.

A few minutes later, the Governor came downstairs, and cheered his guests in the living room with a cheery, "Hello, glad to see you."

Later, the Governor said good-by to one of his aides, returning to Chicago; posed with Mrs. Landon for a picture before a huge floral piece designed as a sunflower and made of bronze and yellow chrysanthemums, and mingled with the guests. There was little talk of politics of the election.

Mrs. Landon visited press headquarters. When asked by an aide if she cared to took at the machine where returns were being received, she laughed and said, "Oh, I don't think I care to look at that."

The Governor's father, John M. Landon, talked quietly with guests, who partook of doughtnuts, sandwiches and candy at the Governor's invitation.

Guests included Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas; William Hard, Republican National Committee radio commentator, and Ralph West Robey and Kirby Hawkes, members of the Governor's campaign staff.

Federal Accord Sought in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

new Maritime Commission or on the employees through federal hiring halls remain possibilities even though not probabilities.

Seamen's Union Chiefs Join Lines in Attempt To Break Ship Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Union officials and shipping executives joined forces today in attempting to break the "sit-down" strike of insurgent seamen which has tied up 49 vessels in New York harbor in a gesture of sympathy for striking maritime workers on the Pacific Coast.

Both regular leaders of the International Seamen's Union, over whose protest the strike call was issued by the Seamen's Defense Committee, and officers of the American Steamship Owners' Association professed confidence that they would have the heavy sea traffic of America's largest port moving within a few days.

Two Ships Clear Port

This attitude of optimism was held in spite of the fact that only two relatively small vessels cleared the port of New York yesterday, and that congestion of commerce had increased with the arrival of new ships, whose crews generally have followed the strike movement.

To man the idle ships, recruiting offices will be established along the waterfront not far from strike headquarters, David E. Grange, third vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, announced. Mr. Grange said he would use the headquarters of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union as a hiring hall for the three crafts affiliated with his union.

Police Forbid Arming

Threats made by Mr. Grange to arm union members willing to work the idle ships were met with counter-threats by Joseph Curran, chairman of the Seamen's Defense Committee and leader of the insurgents, causing Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to warn both sides that arming would not be tolerated. He asked police to keep close watch of the situation, emphasizing that to arm the men would be in violation of the Sullivan Act.

Despite the militant attitudes expressed by both sides in the dispute, no disorder has been reported by harbor police.

Meanwhile, steamship operators announced that the American Trader, of the American Merchant Line, with a full crew of union men recruited by the International Seamen's Union, had steamed as a freighter, having transferred her passengers and mail following the start of the strike last Friday.

Liner Idle at Pier

The Iroquois of the Clyde-Mallory Line and the St. John of the Eastern Steamship Lines were the only two vessels to clear the port yesterday.

Remaining at her pier was the trans-Atlantic steamship Manhattan of the United States Lines, which was to have steamed for Europe today. The operators of the Manhattan said they had little hope of recruiting a crew sufficient to man a ship of her size and that no immediate plans had been made to move her.

'All Will Pull Together,' Roosevelt Word to Landon

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt, re-elected to another four-year term in the White House, rested at his mother's home today after telegraphing Gov. Alfred M. Landon that he was confident "all of us Americans will pull together for the common good."

Dictated shortly before 2 a. m., after his Republican opponent had sent congratulations, the President's message said:

"I am grateful to you for your generous telegram and I am confident that all of us Americans will now pull together for the common good. I send you every good wish."

Back to Capital Friday

Mr. Roosevelt will remain here until tomorrow night, returning to Washington, D. C., Friday morning.

Because of the maritime strike, his plans for a vacation cruise in southern waters probably will be held in abeyance for the present.

Reports that there will be several new faces in the second Roosevelt cabinet brought no official comment from White House sources, although several persons close to the President have indicated the reports were true.

This is one of the important questions the Chief Executive undoubtedly will ponder once he begins his long-planned vacation. He also has his annual message to the 75th Congress to consider and a score of important appointments to make in the lower brackets of officialdom, such as a new Comptroller General, under-secretaries of State and the Treasury, and an ambassador to Russia.

Harry H. Woodring of Kansas was named Secretary of War only temporarily to succeed the late George H. Dern. It is regarded as virtually certain this will be one of the cabinet offices to be changed.

The President checked returns over three special wires last night for more than seven hours. He was surrounded by members of the family and a small group of intimate friends and Administration officials.

Shortly before 11 p. m., scores of cars bearing Hyde Park neighbors with red torches drove into the estate with a band and gave the President an old-fashioned serenade.

Four More Happy Years

Wearing a blue suit with white pin stripes, he stood in a light rain on the front porch with his mother and wife and children as the crowd gave "three cheers" and the band played the 1932 campaign song, "Happy Days Are Here Again."

"Four more happy years with Roosevelt," came a voice among the crowd on the broad lawn.

"Thanks," the President said with a broad smile, adding, "I'm glad Hyde Park got here ahead of Poughkeepsie. But Poughkeepsie is on the way and I believe we will carry it."

Latest returns showed he had carried the normally Republican town of Poughkeepsie and his own district in Hyde Park village, but had lost his home township.

Bonding and Fining Racket in Maryland County Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—An appeal to motorists who have been victimized by an alleged "bonding and fining racket" in Prince Georges county, Maryland, to come forward and aid in the investigation being carried on by the Keystone Automobile Club was made on Nov. 3 by the club.

The organization intends to take the initiative wherever possible in instigating investigations of situations of this kind for the protecton of its members and motorists in general.

The Prince Georges Grand Jury, acting on evidence already presented by the Keystone club, has impounded records of the police department showing disposition of cases.

There are indications, according to club officials, that the records are incomplete and that motorists whose names do not appear properly on the police blotter may have paid heavy bonding premiums or fines.

It is explained by the club that the alleged racket is made possible by the vehicle law of Maryland, which provides a minimum fine of $100 and a maximum fine of $1000 for conviction on a charge of exceeding a speed of 60 miles per hour. According to affidavits presented to the Grand Jury, motorists arrested on this charge have been obliged to pay $50 for a bonding premium and then induced to pay the minimum fine of $100 without a hearing—on the representation that such action will prevent revocation of license, which automatically follows conviction.

Strike Ruled Illegal By Philadelphia Mayor, Pickets Face Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—As "rank and file" waterfront strikers here ignored orders of national and local union leaders that they should return to work, and rejected Mayor S. Davis Wilson's personal appeal to postpone the strike for three days, the Mayor took the standpoint that no official strike existed and ordered the arrest of all pickets.

"These men are outlaws," he asserted. "I will not tolerate outsiders coming to Philadelphia and creating labor disturbances where there are no differences between employer and employee. I am friendly to labor and my policy will not change.

Rules Strike Illegal

"I am powerless to do anything but heed the telegrams I have received from the head of the International Seaman's Union in New York, saying no strike was authorized in this city. I can come to but one conclusion—that this is an illegal strike."

Ordering the arrest of pickets, the Mayor declared, "There is no strike and there are no pickets. Anyone who wears a picket sign or attempts to picket—unless a formal strike is called by union officials—is not a picket, and will not be recognized as a picket."

As a result of the order, picketing became the undercover kind. Strikers dispersed hurriedly on the approach of police. One man jumped into the river to avoid arrest. Strikers confined their activities to maintaining a vigilant watch on the docks—to which 35 ships were tied up—stopping all who went in or out and asking them to join the strike.

Strike Action Explained

E. A. Newell, chairman of the joint strike committee in Philadelphia, explained their action in defiance of national leaders as follows: "We are out in sympathy for the West Coast men—and for our own demands, which are for continuation of the union hiring halls, overtime pay in cash, not more than eight hours' work a day in a spread of 12 hours for cooks and stewards, and preferential hiring for licensed dock and engine room employees."

Officers of the International Seamen's Union announced they would seek an injunction against the insurgents, who are breaking contracts now in force between ship operators and the union.

Increase in Gasoline Tax

Records show that gasoline tax revenues returned to Florida counties annually increased $5,388,899.94 in the 10 years from 1925 to 1935.

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NEW YORK CITY

Now That the People Have Spoken, Nation Will Get Down to Business

Election Follows Old Tradition But Radio Gives It New Twist

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—America's 1936 presidential election was twentieth century in all its terms save one, and that was the distinctly old-fashioned, dateless exuberance with which Mr. John Citizen contributed to the national tumult that goes with a popular victory.

The marvelous devices of the era had flashed over the air the news of the historic triumph to a world radio audience of more than 84,000,000 persons within five hours after the casting of the last ballot, but in Main street the country over the citizen was lifting his tin horn in the old squawking unison with which he has been ever wont to give vent to his public elation.

New York city, major reflector of the American consensus, had, by reason of its 7,000,000 population, the premier celebration last night, but it was none the less typical. Times square—world-famous triangle where Broadway and Seventh avenue meet and cross Forty-second street—furnished a composite picture of the new and the ever new-old in the nation's political chronicle.

Sea of Faces in Square

This was a sea of faces by middle evening, oblivious for once to the "night life" of the country's first ranking street of entertainment. Its source was a flood of pedestrian citizens streaming along the entire incandescent mile that reaches to Times Square from Columbus Circle, milling before the loudspeakers and bulletin boards with which every other block was heralding the outcome.

The surging mass was out of police bounds by 9:30 p. m., when theaters poured forth their crowds to lend still more voices to the ever-growing old-fashioned roar with which the man-in-the-street was hailing the triumphant figure.

Prerogative of Free People

Here the electorate stood in queues two city blocks long to exercise its prerogative of a free people. The turn-out had no precedent, even in the most fashionable sectors where live the citizens whom in ordinary times election day usually finds basking in Europe, Florida or the Caribbean. But the axiomatic interpretation of such an extraordinary concentration on voting as a sign of protest did not fit this time. What counted most was the vote of acclaim, echoed the width and breadth of the land that America was electing—not defeating—a President.

In Times Square there was not the electrifying effect of four years ago when a nation believed the balloting was the answer to its national bewilderment and anxiety. None who saw that crowd can forget its dark and grim mood as it watched for and read the story told by the flashing bulletins—stood unvocal until the landslide nature of the turn-over became a certainty and then croaked a raucous jubilation that was born of hysteria.

This year the thousands who began to mass the sidewalks surrounding the city's famous crossroads as soon as dark made the flashing of the news bulletins feasible, were just as intent and overwhelmingly accumulative as the hours of the night passed as was that crowd four years ago, but with a confidence and liveliness that reversed the picture in the nation's most spectacular street scene.

There was good nature and exhilaration from the start, and by 9 o'clock the Roosevelt totals already were streaming in victory proportions across the Times Square horizon.

Mr. Farley said at 8:35 p. m. that returns received by him meant a Roosevelt landslide. The bulletin headlined it, "Early returns show Roosevelt leading in states having 308 electoral votes; Landon in states having 59.

"First returns from industrial Pennsylvania gave Roosevelt a lead of 2000 in 43 districts. . . ."

Ribbon Flashes Messages

Steadily the electric ribbon flashed its messages to the great multitude massed in Broadway, Seventh avenue and cross-town Forty-second street until long past midnight, each message the echo of the voice of a voting community, until all the states were in the long, long line whose total meant a Roosevelt landslide.

Before this finale, however, horns and whistles and bells blared and rang loud as the throngs in the streets began the traditional victory celebration of the biggest Democratic city in the nation and the one that stands first on the vote list.

Meanwhile up in the city's skyscrapers the radio systems of the nation were giving the most elaborate performance in the history of this medium, with the National and Columbia Broadcasting Companies triumphantly evidencing the integration of this facility in affairs of world interest. Competition to be the first to go to the radio audience with an "election conceded" announcement was in line with the traditions which have made newsgathering a premier chapter heading in the American chronicle. Shortwave transmitters relayed election bulletins to foreign countries.

On-the-Spot Broadcasts

In addition to the flashing of returns as quickly as they were received from the press associations and newspapers from all parts of the country, the radio audience heard on-the-spot broadcasts through the use of mobile units from points of interest like Times Square; microphone interviews with James A. Farley, national Democratic chairman, at his Biltmore Hotel headquarters in New York and with John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, in Chicago.

The National Broadcasting Company had microphones in the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park, N. Y., and in Gov. Alfred M. Landon's home in Topeka, Kan., for personal messages from the two standard-bearers as the outcome became certain.

Twenty-two stories high in the New York skyline, Columbia studios had set up a news desk equipped with signal light buttons to control engineers, commentators and comptometer operators, tabulating the returns. In addition, special telephone circuits enabled switching over the microphones at a moment's notice to both Democratic and Republican headquarters and to the homes of both presidential candidates. A special wire to Times Square brought the reactions of that massed conflux of uptown, downtown and cross-town to radio listeners.

Voters Go On Air

In the interludes of election bulletins, the microphone carried the voices of the nation's earliest voters—Benny Boice, filling station proprietor, and Harley Phelps, farmer—citizens of New Ashford, Mass., the community of 48 persons which traditionally completes its voting within an hour after the 6 a. m. opening of the polls; the nation's oldest, youngest and latest voters.

All else with which the air customarily vibrates was sidetracked for the night, giving place to the voices of announcers and interpreters of results in the nation's voting, with regular programs canceled so the networks could fulfill the requirements of the Federal Radio Commission formula which ranks a first-class station as "one that performs for public interest, convenience and necessity."

In the two major party political headquarters here Republican activity was of secondary sort to that of the main-stem offices in Chicago.

Maelstrom of Activity

The Democratic camp across the street, however, was a maelstrom of commotion the evening long—all save the one room on the first floor where Chairman Farley, United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, master of party affairs in Pennsylvania; Charles Michaelson, the party's publicity wizard; Steve Early of the President's secretariat, and a battery of telephone operators with connections to the chief cities of the country, were the first to get the returns. Party chairmen had been instructed to send returns direct to this private office as soon as the count was completed. Mr. Early's job was to relay these returns first to the President in his study at Hyde Park.

At Tammany Hall, the braves, seasoned in their political "hunches," were quick to sense the landslide trend, and the district cohorts poured in to join in a rejoicing that filled this mild-looking colonial building fronting Union Square with a celebration reminiscent of the days before city reform troubles and the Farley refashioning of organization affairs began some four years ago.

Triumvirate Presides

James J. Dooling, chief of the Hall, who has been unable to preside over its affairs for several months, was represented by the veteran triumvirate, Christopher D. Sullivan, Charles H. Hussey and Stephen F. Ruddy.

There was none of the new-era gadgets at the Hall save for the radio and ever-busy telephone, which kept the leadership in touch with news centers of the city. Traditionally the organization is city-bound; it makes its predictions within this area, which is its bread and meat, and these are cautious forecasts designed to uphold a tradition of accuracy.

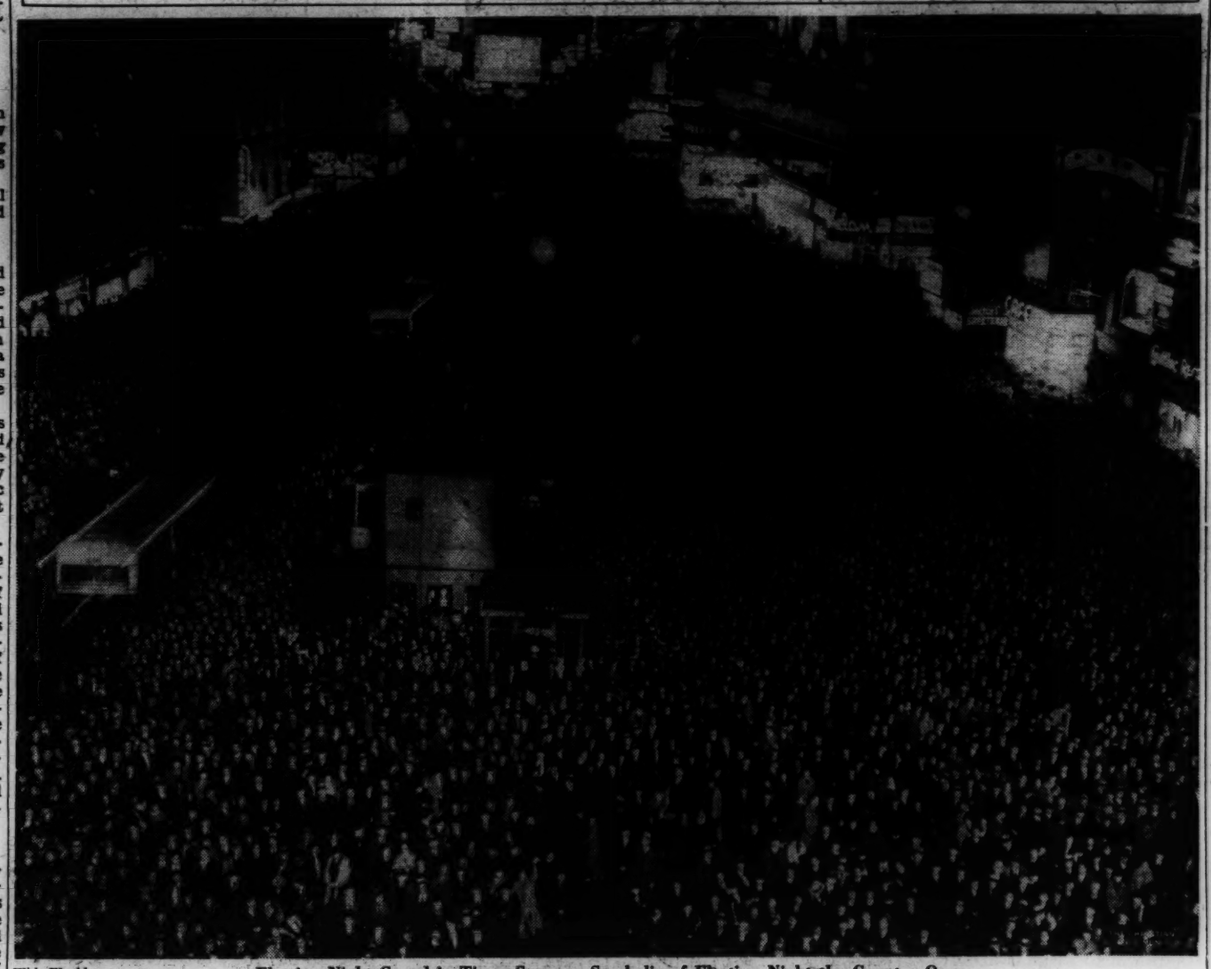
This year, however, the "boys" looked at the figures and saw a total so far beyond any precedent that they deducted 400,000 to be on the safe side. The outcome exceeded their fondest anticipation of the way the districts could deliver and the tribe "let loose" as it has not done since the old days when rifts were unknown and the machine was able to deliver whatever was required. There was a torchlight parade, and the triumvirate told the press that the Tammany organization had "done its part—as always—to bring about this victory."

Congratulates President

This was expanded to read, "The President has received an overwhelming plurality in this State, thus vindicating his progressive and humane record of the past four years in the advancement of Democratic government.

"The result is very pleasing to us, and we join with the people of this State and nation in extending our congratulations and good wishes to President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and the other successful candidates."

Army of Humanity Reads Returns at New York 'Crossroads'



Wide World

Election Night Crowd in Times Square—Symbolic of Election Night the Country Over

\A Sea of Faces Lifted to the Bulletin Board on the Side of the Times Building to Catch Every Change in the Election Results as Flashed by the New York Times' Projector

New York Re-elects Lehman; City Votes for New Charter

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—New York City awoke this morning to discover it had poured an avalanche of ballots into the voting machines yesterday that gave President Roosevelt a plurality of 1,356,458—about 50 per cent greater than that he received four years ago and much larger than even James A. Farley, New Deal political generalissimo, had expected.

Returns from 3798 election districts show that the President, up for re-election, ran far ahead of Alfred E. Smith in 1932 and that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, also up for re-election, ran behind the President, but nonetheless had a plurality in the city of 921,938, running about 2 to 1 ahead of William F. Bleakley, his Republican opponent. The President's ratio, as compared with this, was 3 to 1 over Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

The count showed a substantial reduction in the Lehman vote in New York City, which was 989,844 in 1932 and 803,956 in 1934.

Sweep Carries Democrats

The Roosevelt landslide carried with it practically all the New York Democratic candidates to the House of Representatives and the Assembly. An exception to the latter was in the candidacy of Herbert Brownell Jr., Republican, who ran over his Democratic opponent in the Tenth assembly district, Thomas F. Daley.

The entire Democratic state ticket was carried in the city by large pluralities. This included the offices of lieutenant-governor, comptroller and attorney general. John J. Bennett Jr., up for re-election as attorney general, also scored a landslide by winning almost 3 to 1 over Nathan B. Perlman, Republican candidate.

New Charter Wins

Both the new charter and proportional representation were voted over Tammany opposition.

Adoption of the new charter means that the city will go under a modernized form of government on Jan. 1 for the first time since borough consolidation in 1897 save a very minor charter revision authorized by the Legislature in 1901. Present city officials will, however, serve out their terms of office and a council will be chosen by proportional representation to replace the board of aldermen at the election next November.

Richmond was the only borough to vote against the new charter and proportional representation. This Richmond vote was attributed primarily to the fact that this borough would suffer most heavily in the reapportionment of legislative strength in the new council, since it would have but one councilman, whereas it now has three aldermen.

The firemen won an eight-hour day by a vote of 3 to 1.

Constitution Revision Indicated

Authorization of a convention to revise the state's Constitution was voted in the State, incomplete returns received up to the time this was written indicated. If this is confirmed in the final count, the door will be opened to fundamental changes in the State's basic law and to reapportionment of the Legislature.

Indications were that the $30,000,000 bond issue for unemployment relief also was voted.

Control of the State Senate will continue in the hands of the Democrats for another year, with them holding 30 seats out of 51 in the upper house—a net gain of one seat over their present strength.

In the Assembly the Republicans lost five seats to the Democrats, but, since they won 76 seats, they will have a constitutional majority effective enough to continue them as a strong opposition, capable of negativing legislation to which they are opposed, as they did in the last legislature.

With the defeat of State Senator Joseph C. Baldwin 3d, of the seventeenth senatorial district, Manhattan, New York city loses its only Republican member of the upper house in Albany, Leon A. Fischel (D) having carried the district by a plurality a little below 5000.

Upset in Onondaga

One of the outstanding upsets was Stone of Onondaga, as candidate for the seat which State Senator George R. Fearon, Republican leader of the upper House, had held for 16 years. Mr. Stone was defeated by Francis L. McElroy (D).

The slump in the vote for Governor Lehman was not unexpected, and was attributed to influences within the Democratic party growing largely out of the religious issue. The returns, still incomplete when this was written, confirmed forecasts by James A. Farley, Democratic national and state chairman, that the President would run ahead of all the candidates on the ticket and would score strongly in the industrial centers.

In these cities Governor Lehman almost kept pace with President Roosevelt, but it was down-state that his vote did not measure up to the volume it registered when he ran in 1932 and 1934.

Alfred E. Smith's bolt from the Democratic ticket was seen today as having had little effect on the Lehman vote down-state and none on the Roosevelt vote.

LaGuardia Pleased

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia appeared greatly pleased today over the way the election was conducted in New York city, holding that it had enabled his administration to carry out two distinct pledges it had made.

"First," he said, "it proved that it was possible to conduct a clean, crimeless, orderly, honest election in this city. I am sure people will recall the kind of elections we had prior to 1934. Yesterday's performance was made possible when the police department knew it had the backing and support of the Mayor and did not have to fear politicians or ward leaders. The result also reflected our policy of removing permanently from the city notorious racketeers and gangsters.

"Secondly, we fulfilled the promise of a new charter, demonstrating in turn that it was necessary for a mayor to rise above not only political views, but personal ideas. This was shown in the personnel of the charter commission which I appointed and which was made up of a cross-section of the best available thought in the city on government, its structure and its functions.

"It is the first charter adopted in the city by a referendum since the original charter in 1897. Five attempts have been made since then for a new charter, but heretofore selfish interests, political advantage and the old type machine henchman were able to defeat them all."

South America Pleased

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4 (AP)—Re-election of President Roosevelt was hailed with enthusiasm throughout South America today.

A consensus of newspapers showed that his return to the White House was desired by South Americans because under the Roosevelt regime the "Good Neighbor" policy has apparently been made permanent and the reciprocity trade program has been expanded.

With buoyant confidence, Buenos Aires newspapers flooded the streets at 9 p. m. with headlines announcing that President Roosevelt had won.

Norris Lead Safe For Re-election As Nebraska Senator

McCOOK, Neb., Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska's liberal leader in Congress for 33 years, slept off the effects of an intensive campaign while the election count piled up an apparently safe lead for him. He had a plurality of approximately 10,000 when half of the State's precincts were counted.

Senator Norris declined to comment on early returns and went to bed in his home here at 11 p. m. before the result was certain. "I feel in good shape but I'm tired," he said.

The victory, though his fifth for Senator following five terms as Representative, was based on the most unusual political alignment of Senator Norris's career. All his other contests were made on the Republican ticket. This time he ran as an Independent, accepting a petition filing made by 40,000 Nebraskans.

He said at 75 he was ready to retire. President Roosevelt led a nation-wide appeal of liberal leaders that he run again. Roosevelt came to Nebraska to speak for him. The Democratic national and state committees worked for him. The Roosevelt All-Party Agricultural Committee and Labor's Nonpartisan League contributed the bulk of his campaign expenses.

To President Roosevelt's classification of Senator Norris as one of the nation's five greatest living statesmen, were added campaign words from assorted partisans. William Allen White, close friend of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, rated Mr. Norris as one of the greatest senators in American history, and former Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania canceled a Nebraska campaign speech for Governor Landon when told he could not talk for Senator Norris.

Two former Congressmen with formidable followings opposed Senator Norris. Terry Carpenter of Scottsbluff, 36-year-old Democratic nominee who idolized Senator Norris formerly, last fall offered to withdraw in Mr. Norris's favor, but later changed his mind. He ran with Townsend and Union Party support and was a poor third.

Robert G. Simmons of Lincoln, 44 years old, Republican nominee, carried the burden of the Landon campaign in Nebraska but went down with the national ticket.

Mr. Carpenter charged Senator Norris "has lined up with the party bosses" and said the Senator was too old. Mr. Simmons avoided personalities.

Mr. Norris devoted most of his speeches to praise of the New Deal. Of himself, he said, "President Roosevelt's success is more important to me than my own candidacy. The people know my record; I need not discuss it."

Shooting Affrays Mark Election in Puerto Rico

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Nov. 4 (AP)—Two persons were killed and six wounded in election disorders in Puerto Rico yesterday. The islanders, who were made American citizens by act of Congress in 1917, vote only for members of the Puerto Rican Legislature, a resident commissioner in the Washington Congress and local officials.

Santiago Iglesias, who urged the necessity for Puerto Rico's continued association with the United States, was returned winner in his campaign for re-election as resident commissioner at Washington. A coalition of Socialists and Union Republicans again won overwhelming control of both legislative houses.

Weeds Cost $3,000,000,000

The Government has estimated the annual cost of weeds to the American farmer at $3,000,000,000.

World's Reaction Favorable; Geneva Reflects Satisfaction

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (AP)—League of Nations circles today viewed the re-election of President Roosevelt as one stabilizing hope in a situation which has rapidly been deteriorating.

Diplomats here voiced the belief that President Roosevelt would wield a powerful influence for the maintenance of world peace, yet without entangling the United States in any European quarrels.

Under the Roosevelt leadership, they said, the world could be led into the paths of peace through common agreement, especially economic, such as the recent tri-power monetary accord, and through the extension of Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy.

By the Associated Press

From far-off Moscow and Shanghai, across Europe to South American capitals, foreigners today applauded the re-election of President Roosevelt, with few dissenting voices.

In Paris, fiercely wrangling Rightists and Leftists were momentarily united in expressions of satisfaction.

"If France lives tragic hours again," commented the Leftist newspaper L'Oeuvre, "she will certainly have as head of the great American democracy the man who will be able to do most for her."

And the Rightest newspaper Le Journal hoped that continuation of America's reciprocal trade policy, under the Roosevelt regime, would stimulate international commerce.

Rome Pleased

Fascist circles in Rome welcomed the Democratic victory party because he, the Fascists think, is better known than Governor Landon and partly because Roosevelt's energetic action has been frequently applauded by Italians.

In Moscow, Soviet quarters frankly expressed approval because they said that President Roosevelt was a known quantity who had shown friendship toward Russia. They voiced the belief that his re-election would insure no change in Russo-American relations.

Berlin's Tribute

In Berlin, Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff, in charge of American affairs at the German Foreign Office, paid tribute to Roosevelt's victory with the declaration:

"Mr. Roosevelt's personality, of course, is known to all of us. His fearlessness has won him our profound respect. It is our impression that foreign problems did not enter as a campaign issue, hence it is difficult for foreigners to comment on the election result."

In Tokyo, Foreign Office circles welcomed the re-election of President Roosevelt, declaring that they believe it would favorably affect Japanese-American relations.

Stocks Sold on Up Market

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—American securities declined on the London market today in what brokers described as a sharp technical reaction to the sweeping nature of the Roosevelt re-election.

Traders said they had expected no such complete victory, and sold stocks on the heels of yesterday's buying, rising market.

The selling wave from British sources was absorbed, but United States securities ranged from a fraction to $3 lower.

Rails and utilities were the hardest hit, with steels, industrials, metals and motors also lower. Heavy British buying of domestic securities aided in stemming the American stock reaction, with the list irregular throughout at the noon hour.

Informed sources said that the dip probably was temporary, with the long-term trend likely to be higher.

Business from New York was lighter than expected.

A. P. Weaves Pattern Of Election Returns For Entire Natiqn

Spread across the United States today a precision machine is weaving a pattern of the nation's action at the polls yesterday.

It is the elections organization of the Associated Press. The important business of covering a presidential election found the A. P. ready with an army of 50,000 mobilized to handle the event for The Christian Science Monitor and more than 1360 other Associated Press member newspapers.

Regular staffs in 90 domestic bureaus were augmented by thousands of reliable and experienced correspondents, telephone and telegraph operators, tabulators and messengers.

Special election wires supplemented the regular A. P. 280,000-mile leased wire network. The center of this vast election coverage setup is in Washington where Byron Price and a staff of political experts are recording an accurate account of the balloting and preparing interpretive stories and comprehensive news of what is happening to major political figures and issues.

With the report of the first precinct returns, the greatest integrated news organization ever brought into play to cover a single news event was thrown into action. It rose to a great crescendo as the returns increased in volume and will continue to function until the last vote is counted in all the 120,000 election districts in the country.

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Federal Budgetary Policies During Next Four Years Are of Vital Import

Roosevelt Sweeps All but Two States

(Continued from Page 1)

sults was the safe return of Senator William E. Borah, the Idaho veteran, who won while his State was sweeping into the Democratic column in other offices. This astute political veteran had refused to do any campaigning for Governor Landon, and cultivated his Idaho pastures with parochial diligence.

Equally important, because President Roosevelt went into Nebraska to campaign for him, was the close lead and probable victory of Senator George W. Norris, the veteran liberal, who was forced to run on an independent ticket against both Republican and Democratic candidates.

Surprises in state tickets were shown in every corner of the nation. Not the least was in Michigan.

Here, where Governor Landon campaigned for two days, and not a single daily newspaper supported the Democratic ticket, a broad-scale New Deal victory was in sight, with the election of Frank Murphy, former high commissioner to the Philippines, as Governor and Prentiss M. Brown, former congressman, to the Senate seat held by the late James Couzens. Mr. Brown defeated an aggressive Republican Governor, Wilbur M. Burcker, and Louis B. Ward, who was the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's political manager.

In all political circles, some interpretation of the sensational victory was sought. The leading Republican newspaper, the New York Herald-Tribune, called the result "a rising vote of confidence in a man."

The New York Times, which advocated Mr. Roosevelt's re-election, says the victory "leaves no doubt of the President's great personal popularity," but adds that it is "an endorsement of broad principles he has followed in the past, rather than of specific measures he now advocates." This influential organ urges the President "to leave behind him a record of national unifying and strengthening."

Not a Class Victory

Such sentiments were widely shared. The result, it was plain to see, was more than a victory on class lines, as had been feared might be the result.

It was a national mandate. Nor was it said today that the election had been "bought." People were prepared to admit that some votes might be subject to this political charge, but that could not explain a sweeping national triumph in which almost every class appeared to share.

The Hearst newspapers, which had been among President Roosevelt's bitterst opponents, say today that "acceptance of this verdict becomes an immediate obligation," and that "essential to a happy future for America now is the ability of Mr. Roosevelt to be a truly American President, and the willingness of his opponents to hold further appraisal of him in abeyance."

Reasons for Sweep

Concrete reasons for the sweeping nature of the victory were advanced by political observers as follows:

1. Higher current business activity than at any time since 1929 produced a "don't swap horses" attitude, enhanced President Roosevelt's bland campaign for a vote of confidence, and negatived the contention that he was leading the country to the dogs.

2. All the "bloc" vote, all the groups directly benefited by the New Deal rallied to its support: organized labor, Negroes, farmers.

Larger "Common-Man" Vote

3. The "common-man" vote is probably far larger within the electorate than had been calculated, and went almost 100 per cent to Roosevelt.

4. Political generalship of President Roosevelt himself and Chairman Farley, plus all the advantages of an astute administration in office, and such an expert team as that composed of Charles Michelson, Emil Hurja, Stephen T. Early, and numerous senatorial, and congressional strategists, simply played the game of politics in rings around the Republican higher command.

5. The Republican campaign, deviating from the early "Topeka strategy" of a moderate appeal to middle-of-the-roaders, went in for the most extreme charges of dictatorship, promised many concrete bounties on the basis of plans which did not seem to add up in the minds of the voters.

Outstanding, sometime surprising, details of the result showed up in the following states:

California: Where Governor Landon made a dramatic last-minute dash and where President Roosevelt did not campaign at all, gave the President a popular majority of over half a million votes. The groups led by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age-pension advocate, did not show up as heavily as had been anticipated.

Colorado: Governor Landon's neighbor state, which had been counted in the Republican column, gave a Roosevelt lead of about 3 to 2.

Connecticut: One of the faithful six states to go for Hoover in 1932, was the earliest "tip-off" for the landslide result when it began to show 3-to-1 and 3-to-2 Roosevelt leads from small towns as well as industrial cities. The Democratic triumph there indicated the strength of organized labor.

Upset in Delaware

Delaware: One of the most piquant upsets of the campaign was attributable to a split in Republican ranks, as well as the general class argument leveled against the du Pont family, to which the voters apparently reacted heavily to sweep out veteran Republican office holders and give the State to the Democrats for the first time since 1912. The State, which has not had a Democratic Governor since 1900, gets one in Richard C. McMullen.

Idaho: Showed almost a 2-to-1 lead for President Roosevelt, while the fence-sitting Senator Borah defeated the Democratic Governor, C. Ben Ross, for the Senate seat.

Illinois: Made history when for the first time the State entered the Democratic column in consecutive presidential elections; it is only the fourth Democratic presidential triumph here since the Civil War. Gov. Henry Horner and Senator J. Hamilton Lewis become the first of their party to be re-elected. Roosevelt strength in downstate Illinois was an outstanding surprise.

Indiana: Again counted as a doubtful state, gave the President a 3-2 lead, and by about the same proportions elected as Governor, M. Clifford Townsend, a protégé of Gov. Paul V. McNutt, over the strong Republican candidate, Raymond S. Springer.

Iowa: Ran up a large Roosevelt total, but the surprising upset was victory of Gov. Clyde L. Herring for the Senate seat held by Lester J. Dickinson, a Republican presidential aspirant this year.

Kansas: Went New Deal by a relatively small margin—a result more newsworthy than unexpected—but Senator Arthur S. Capper, the veteran farm publisher, slid back into office by safe margins. In Governor Landon's chair at the Topeka State House is likely to sit a Democrat, Walter Huxman, who is increasing his lead over Will G. West, formerly secretary to Landon.

Louisiana Back in Fold

Louisiana—Where the Long machine fought President Roosevelt bitterly, was back in the regular fold with heavy majorities, while Allen J. Ellender, a close friend of the late Senator, was elected to his Senate seat.

Maine—There are probably rejoicings that Maine voted in September, for indications are that the Democratic trend is now stronger than it was two months ago, and the Maine Senator and three House members who were safely elected Republican then were in Easy Street today.

Maryland—The Baltimore Sun poll was vindicated when the Free State turned in a big Roosevelt total.

Massachusetts—Once more the Bay State was an outstanding battleground, with Governor Curley running far behind the rest of the Democratic ticket, to go down in defeat.

Upset in Michigan

Michigan—Another state counted in by the Republicans, at least for the senatorship and governor's chair, showed a Democratic sweep, with Frank Murphy, who at President Roosevelt's special request returned from his post at Manila, making his way into Lansing.

Minnesota—This state was also an anticipated Republican battleground, where Governor Landon made a major speech, but it put Rep. Ernest Lundeen, who voted against American entry into the World War, ahead for the senatorship, and Elmer Benson—who recently sat in the Senate—into the governorship.

Missouri — "Tom" Pendergast's Kansas City machine once more proved itself more powerful than the Kansas City Star, which was the chief newspaper supporter of Governor Landon's candidacy. C. Jasper Bell, Democratic Representative from the fourth district, who was marked down for defeat by the Townsendites because he had presided over the House committee that investigated their activities, came through successfully.

Knock-Out for Barbour

New Jersey—One of the outstanding upsets of the East was the defeat of Senator Warren C. Barbour, former amateur heavyweight boxing champion, by a little-known Democrat, William H. Smathers.

New Mexico—Two Democratic Senate seats were held; two seats the Republicans announced they had in the bag.

Ohio—Again contrary to confident predictions, Gov. Martin L. Davey was re-elected, and President Roosevelt took the state in the first Democratic sweep in 20 years.

Oklahoma—One of the few dry states, apparently decided to retain prohibition. Former Gov. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray's influence for Governor Landon was unavailing, and Rep. Josh Lee, silver-tongued Sooner orator, coasted into the Senate in place of blind Senator Thomas P. Gore.

McNary's Close Shave

Oregon—Senator Charles P. McNary, Republican floor leader, clung to a precarious lead over the Democratic candidate, Willis Mahoney, despite the fact that he had held himself somewhat aloof from the Landon ticket.

Pennsylvania—History was voted in the Keystone State when for the first time since the Civil War a Democrat took the state's 36 electoral votes, while of 34 House seats, 23 went Democratic, three Republican, and eight remained in doubt.

Rhode Island—Democrats picked up a Senate and a House seat in the tiniest state, with Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, 12 years a Republican stalwart in the upper house, retired by the voters.

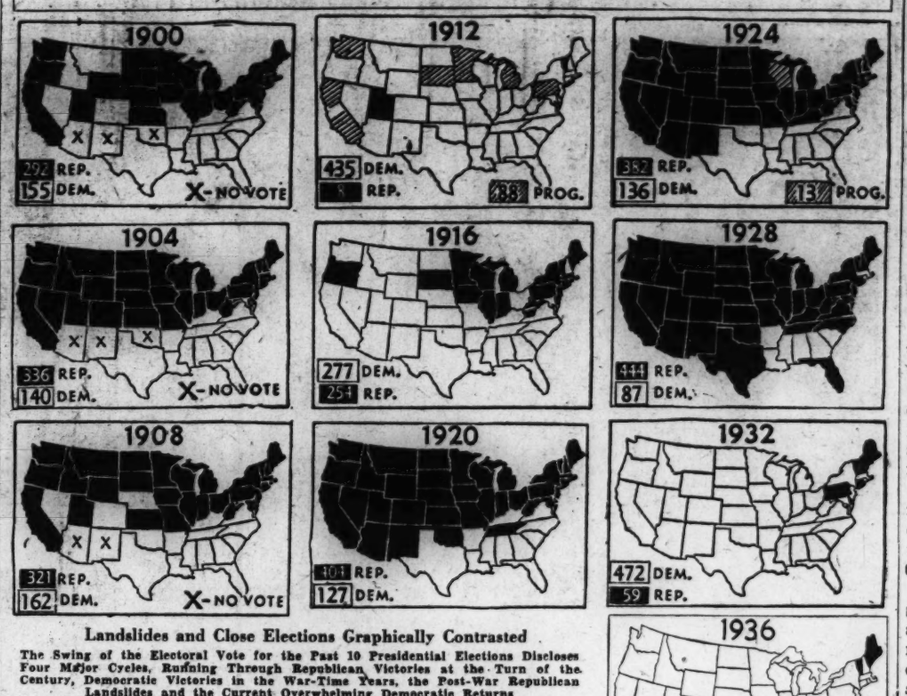
South Dakota—Two surprises: the state had been counted Republican but President Roosevelt carried it; Senator William J. Bulow was in a tight battle with Chandler Gurney, Republican, for re-election.

Utah—The State which in 1912, with Vermont, stuck with President Taft, went astray this year and voted Democratic. H. Reuben Clark, outstanding leader in the Church of Latter Day Saints, was one of Governor Landon's principal advisers and companions.

West Virginia—Here the spectacular attacks of junior Senator Rush Dew Holt were not enough to dislodge Senator Matthew Neely, who was re-elected.

Wyoming—Another upset loomed as Senator Robert D. Carey, Republican, trailed behind H. H. Schwartz, Democrat, in his re-electoral struggle. This State, too, had been confidently claimed by G. O. P.

'Presidential Picture' Since 1900



Landslides and Close Elections Graphically Contrasted

The Swing of the Electoral Vote for the Past 10 Presidential Elections Discloses Four Major Cycles, Running Through Republican Victories at the Turn of the Century, Democratic Victories in the War-Time Years, the Post-War Republican Landslides and the Current Overwhelming Democratic Returns

Electoral Vote

By the Associated Press

Once a state has given a majority to any party, by however small a margin, that state's entire vote in the Electoral College is cast for the winning candidate.

In the following table, the party victories by states are shown for 1928, 1932 and 1936. Republican (R), Democratic (D). The total Electoral College vote is 531, requiring 266 for election.

1928	1932	State	Roosevelt	Landon
(D)	(D)	Alabama	11	
(R)	(D)	Arizona	3	
(D)	(D)	Arkansas	9	
(R)	(D)	California	22	
(R)	(D)	Colorado	6	
(R)	(R)	Connecticut	8	
(R)	(D)	Delaware	3	
(R)	(D)	Florida	7	
(D)	(D)	Georgia	12	
(R)	(D)	Idaho	4	
(R)	(D)	Illinois	29	
(R)	(D)	Indiana	14	
(R)	(D)	Iowa	11	
(R)	(D)	Kansas	9	
(D)	(D)	Kentucky	11	
(D)	(D)	Louisiana	10	
(R)	(R)	Maine		5
(R)	(D)	Maryland	8	
(D)	(D)	Massachusetts	17	
(R)	(D)	Michigan	19	
(R)	(D)	Minnesota	11	
(D)	(D)	Mississippi	9	
(R)	(D)	Missouri	15	
(R)	(D)	Montana	4	
(R)	(D)	Nebraska	7	
(R)	(D)	Nevada	3	
(R)	(R)	New Hampshire	4	
(R)	(D)	New Jersey	16	
(R)	(D)	New Mexico	3	
(R)	(D)	New York	47	
(R)	(D)	North Carolina	13	
(R)	(D)	North Dakota	4	
(R)	(D)	Ohio	26	
(R)	(D)	Oklahoma	11	
(R)	(D)	Oregon	5	
(R)	(R)	Pennsylvania	36	
(D)	(D)	Rhode Island	4	
(D)	(D)	South Carolina	8	
(R)	(D)	South Dakota	4	
(R)	(D)	Tennessee	11	
(R)	(D)	Texas	23	
(R)	(D)	Utah	4	
(R)	(R)	Vermont		3
(R)	(D)	Virginia	11	
(R)	(D)	Washington	8	
(R)	(D)	West Virginia	8	
(R)	(D)	Wisconsin	12	
(R)	(D)	Wyoming	3	
		Totals	523	8

No Poll Foretold Extent of Election Roosevelt Sweep

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — The political prophets suffered almost as shattering a defeat at the polls yesterday as did the Republican party.

Following an almost complete counting of ballots, all indications point to the following:

1. Failure of any straw vote or newspaper prediction to anticipate the full extent of the Roosevelt landslide.

2. Complete breakdown of the Literary Digest poll which after 25 years of successful forecasts had given it the status of a great American institution.

Farley Forecast Landslide

Although James A. Farley publicly claimed every state in the Union except Maine and Vermont, his statistical experts in the Democratic National Committee privately had no such high hopes. And it is difficult to believe that even Mr. Farley personally expected such a landslide as he publicly forecast.

This being the case, it is perhaps no reflection on the most nearly accurate polls that, while showing a strong Roosevelt victory, they failed to indicate the full extent of the sweep. The two, of the major straw polls, which come off best are the Institute of Public Opinion poll managed by George Gallup and the Crossley poll carried by the Hearst press.

Turning Point Seen

The relative victory of these two polls is likely to mark a turning point in the approved methods of sampling American political taste before voting day. Heretofore, the mass-sampling methods of the Literary Digest were always most nearly accurate. But both the Gallup and Crossley poll used a new technique involving the sampling of carefully selected groups of individuals. Relatively few samples were taken, but those samples gave Governor Landon only six sure states, whereas the Digest gave him 31.

The prestige of the Digest poll had something to do with the caution of other vote samplers. In many instances, it is understood, estimates reached by other predictors were weighted to take into account to some extent the overwhelming pro-Landon character of the hitherto infallible Digest poll. Political observers in Washington permitted the Digest figures to modify their own independent anticipations.

Hostile to Roosevelt

A striking feature of the polls is that the two most accurate were carried by groups of newspapers strongly anti-Roosevelt in editorial policy. The Gallup poll, most accurate of all, was sponsored by a group most of whom are affiliated in various degrees with the strongly Republican New York Herald Tribune. And Mr. Gallup in his final predictions paid warm tribute to the disinterested candor with which the papers published the facts he sent them, no matter how disappointing to them individually.

The Crossley poll carried by the Hearst papers and many subscribers to Hearst feature services accompanied its tables with interpretative material which tended to emphasize any improvement in Landon strength in any state, surrounding the unpleasant facts with a protective coloring of hope for Republicans. However, its facts extremely at odds with Hearst preferences were printed none the less. In the report published on Monday, Nov. 2, they gave only six states certain for Mr. Landon and 27 definitely to Mr. Roosevelt.

Press Proud of Record

For this impartial purveyal of the facts, no matter how distasteful to the purveyor, the American press is proud. It claims that in none of the great nations of Europe would the press prove itself so unbiased. It claims this as new evidence that the American press stands out in the world as an unusual example of a press which tells even the most unpalatable truths to its readers.

Next to the Gallup and Crossley polls, the New York Times came closest, giving nine states probably to Mr. Landon, with an additional three trending his way. However, analyzed in detail, the Times gave only three states—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—to Mr. Landon without qualification. The other six were classed as probable. If only the complete concessions to Mr. Landon are considered, the Times stands out as probably the most accurate of all.

Maryland Poll Accurate

A strictly state poll, which stands out nationally nevertheless, is that taken by the Baltimore Sun. Mailing straw votes to every registered voter in Maryland, it discovered a pro-Roosevelt strength of very nearly two to one over Governor Landon which today is reflected very closely in the actual voting. Because Maryland, unlike Maine, actually has gone with the nation in every presidential election since before the turn of the century, this poll was considered significant. It was the most concrete and reliable indication that something was going wrong with the Digest poll which showed a bare 2 per cent advantage for Roosevelt in Maryland. Had it not been for the Baltimore Sun poll, the predictors would have been far less skeptical than they were of the Digest poll.

As it was, the Digest poll was more strongly questioned than ever before in recent years. Despite its record of success, observers who traveled the country during the past summer were almost unanimously convinced that Mr. Roosevelt would win. This included such strong Landon supporters as David Lawrence, who refused to accept the Digest poll and conceded his candidate only 13 certain states, although adding to the Landon column several more in which he thought Mr. Landon had a fighting chance.

Poll of Polls Fails

Polls generally are shown to have been wide of the mark. The Cleveland News conducted a "poll of polls," or synthesis of all the different straw votes. The results of this analysis showed Mr. Landon winning with 307 electoral votes. The margin of error is partly explainable by the number of preference polls conducted among select groups which figured in it.

Farm polls showed Mr. Landon winning. These are not necessarily inaccurate. Later analysis may show that Governor Landon did get the farm vote. Such polls merely claimed to represent the sentiments of farmers. The Farm Journal poll gave the Kansas Governor a substantial majority of the farm vote.

usual pre-election optimism. His competitor, Mr. Hamilton, made equally strong claims for the Republican candidate.

If Mr. Farley really believed his own prediction, it marks him as the greatest political prophet the United States ever has had. He was right in 1932 and he is right today, so right that it leaves the political observers gasping.

But did Mr. Farley believe his own prediction when he made it? Probably no one will ever know.

Farley True Prophet

When all the polls and predictions are reviewed one and only one stands out. On Nov. 1, Mr. Farley made the following statement:

"It is my confident prediction that President Roosevelt will be re-elected by a greater plurality than he had in 1932. In only two states, Maine and Vermont, have the Republicans any right to be hopeful. The other 46 are being swept by a wave of Roosevelt sentiment that will carry the President back into the White House by the greatest popular and electoral vote in the country's history."

When Mr. Farley said that even his most admiring friends here smiled blandly, taking it for nothing more than a party chairman's

Grave Problems of Finance Face New Roosevelt Regime

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—A multitude of important financial questions, ranging from budget balancing and taxes to monetary problems, faces the new Roosevelt Administration.

In the foreground of the government fiscal picture is the 1937-38 budget, and the question of whether the gap between income and outgo of recent years will be materially narrowed or eliminated.

With a $922,011,000 deficit thus far this fiscal year, the public debt now stands at $33,839,000,000. President Roosevelt has forecast a gross deficit of $2,096,996,000 for the current fiscal period, with the public debt showing a net increase to $34,188,543,000 by next June 30.

Looming large as a deficit-determining factor are the Government's emergency expenditures, which, so far this fiscal year, are about $250,000,000 under those of a year ago.

On the other side of the ledger, government revenues are increasing, and Secretary Morgenthau predicted recently that income from the present tax structure would make possible "an early balancing of the budget and thereafter a rapid reduction in the public debt."

Tax Question Bound to Arise

The tax question will arise in the next Congress, however, even should no new levies be proposed.

Numerous excise taxes, which yielded $300,000,000 during the last fiscal year, are scheduled to expire by July, 1937, and Congress will have to decide whether to continue them. The list includes levies on gasoline, radio sets, mechanical refrigerators, firearms and automobiles and parts.

The joint congressional committee on internal revenue legislation is expected to make recommendations for eliminating inequities and unnecessary administrative difficulties in the present tax structure. In addition, the 1936 undistributed profits tax may be re-examined by Congress with a view to possible revisions.

In the monetary field, the Administration must decide whether to seek re-enactment of statutes giving the President special powers to vary the gold content of the dollar and authorizing maintenance of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

Continuance of the stabilization fund is closely tied in with the monetary agreement by the United States, Great Britain and France. Under the accord, the three countries are pledged to use stabilization funds to prevent sharp fluctuations in international exchange.

The silver purchase program has claimed relatively slight attention recently, but a decision must be made on whether to continue government buying of the white metal.

As to money rates, private financial experts expect the Administration to continue the "easy money" policy of the last several years.

This may be anticipated, they assert, because the Administration will desire further business expansion and because the Treasury has outstanding a large volume of short-term securities, which must be refunded from time to time.

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Home and Social Activities of Presidential Family Marked by Independence

Roosevelts Act for Themselves In All Their Personal Affairs

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—President Roosevelt has one of the most independent families that has ever come together under the White House roof.

In a dozen cases in the last four years where their political, business and personal activities would have embarrassed another President, Mr. Roosevelt has passed off the incident with a smile or a shrug of his shoulders. He looks upon them all as grown-up individuals, capable of thinking for themselves and doing what they believe is right.

A former President once displayed real temper when a newspaper insinuated that an airplane company employing his eldest son had been favored in an airmail contract. Pounding his desk, he asked reporters why the country could not let the son of a President get a fair start in the world.

Sharp Contrast

In sharp contrast to this was the Roosevelt reaction to recent reports that his son Elliott had entered into a contract to sell military airplanes to Russia. Newspapermen asked if there was any truth in the charge.

"Ask Elliott," came the reply.

Shortly thereafter there was a question as to whether James had really said that his father was planning to ask for a constitutional amendment on NRA.

"Ask Jim," was the President's reply.

Someone asked Mrs. Roosevelt if it were true that Franklin Jr. is engaged to Ethel du Pont.

"Ask Franklin," was the reply.

Ever Has Been

And so it has been ever since the Roosevelts came to the White House. Each member of the family has gone his or her own way, pursuing personal interests apparently without stopping to worry what other people thought or said. From Mrs. Roosevelt on down, they have taken part in politics, sold their services to commercial firms and written books, magazine articles and newspaper stories about life at the White House.

What might have been a family motto was expressed by Mrs. Roosevelt when she said, "Everyone has to live his own life according to what he thinks is right."

No member of the family will venture to speak for any other. Mrs. Roosevelt explained the reason for this once by describing the actions of her family as "unpredictable." She might say one minute that they were going to do one thing and the next minute might find them doing something entirely different.

Led the Way

The President's wife herself has led the way in shaping her activities in the White House according to the dictates of her conscience. In doing so, she has been led into paths never trodden by any First Lady. She has traveled more than 100,000 miles so she might feel the "pulse of the nation" and explain to various groups what the New Deal is all about. She has been hostess at the executive mansion to all sorts of people from prime ministers to reformatory girls. She has held the first regular press conference ever held by a President's wife. She has published two books. She has made hundreds of public speeches. She has talked on commercial radio hours for prices as high as $500 a minute so she might have funds to carry on charitable enterprises. For the last 10 months she has been chronicling her day-by-day activities in a syndicated newspaper column, "My Day," for which she receives a sum far out of proportion to the pay of the average newspaper woman.

A noticeable slackening in Mrs. Roosevelt's pace took place during the months of the political campaign however. Only in her daily column has she been in the public eye. At the beginning of the campaign she announced her intention of taking no part in it and she has been true to her word.

Active Campaigner

Since Eleanor Roosevelt has been an active campaigner for the Democratic party in all recent presidential campaigns, it is a reasonable assumption that her quiescence this year was attributable to a realization that opinion in the country is sharply divided on her habit of being in the public print. She accompanied the President on only two short campaign trips. A newspaper woman who went along described her to colleagues back in Washington as a "new Eleanor Roosevelt," who made a deliberate endeavor to stay in the background at all times. She flatly refused to go to make a back platform appearance after the President had retired one night, despite the urging of one of the presidential secretaries. Most of the campaign months have been spent quietly at her Hyde Park home or in long-established haunts in New York city.

Mrs. Roosevelt's retirement, even if only temporary, is an important development in the family picture, in which the various members have been so busy leading their own lives in recent years that some rather strange situations have been brought about.

For instance, James, the President's eldest son, was attacking the child labor amendment when it was good political tactics to do so in Massachusetts at the same time that his mother was sending out telegrams to states urging its ratification.

Off to Reno

Anna, the President's only daughter, went off to Reno to get a divorce in the middle of her father's term and married a newspaperman who had been writing anti-New Deal stories for the Chicago Tribune.

Elliott accepted a position as vice-president of Hearst Radio, Inc., owned by William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, who has fought Roosevelt vigorously. He, too, was divorced and remarried.

In spite of their varied individualities, the members of the President's family are bound together by a strong tie. There have been numerous happy reunions at the White House during the last four years. All are cordially received. There are no hard feelings.

At the holiday season there is special entertainment planned for all groups—children's parties for the grandchildren, who have increased in number from four to seven since Mr. Roosevelt came to the White House; dances with their favorite orchestras for Franklin Jr. and John, home from college; and still other parties planned according to the tastes of the young married members of the family.

Family Reunion

Though their interests may take them in many directions during the day and night, they can be sure that there will be a family reunion at 5 o'clock tea and at the now-famous Sunday night scrambled-egg suppers.

Each summer the President slips away for a quiet ocean cruise with as many of the boys as he can gather together.

Only once is he known to have violated the family rule of each person tending to his own business. That was after the two younger boys had had a series of automobile accidents and had been fined for speeding. In these cases, since laws were being broken, the President felt he must intervene. It is understood that the boys received a stiff reprimand from their father.

International

Mrs. Roosevelt, Wife of the President | Mrs. James Roosevelt, Daughter-in-Law | John Boettiger, Son-in-Law | Mrs. Boettiger, Daughter | Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, The President's Mother

Four Years: A Roosevelt Diary

1933

March 4—Inaugurated President of the United States.

March 5—Closed all banks in the country; called Congress into special session to acquire dictatorial powers over credit and currency; prohibited gold exports except under license.

March 14—Succeeded in getting Congress to legalize manufacture and sale of beer.

March 27—Consolidated all farm credit agencies by executive order.

March 31—Organized Conservation Corps in which 1,600,000 youths have been enrolled.

April 19—Ended hoarding and exportation of gold by executive order.

April 21—Began series of conferences with Ramsay MacDonald and other premiers in preparation for World Economic Conference.

May 12—With permission from Congress, set up farm credit system to forestall foreclosures and agriculture adjustment program to limit domestic farm supplies to demand.

May 16—Proposed armament truce and nonaggression pact to heads of 54 nations.

May 18—Signed act setting up Tennessee Valley Authority to carry on regional experiment in social and economic planning.

May 22—Set Federal Emergency Relief Administration to work distributing federal relief funds which have run to $6,000,000,000 to date.

June 5—Signed gold clause repeal bill relieving Government of necessity of paying its debts in gold.

June 12—Received congressional approval to set up Home Owners Loan Corporation through which relief loans have been made to 1,100,000,000 home owners.

June 16—Approved law establishing insurance on bank deposits.
Signed bill creating NRA to permit industries to adopt and enforce codes of fair competition.
Instituted, with consent of Congress, a system of Public Works to stimulate business by construction and conservation projects.
Appointed Federal Rail Co-ordinator to bring transportation further under federal control.
Began a series of "soak-the-rich" tax programs with further enactments in April, 1934; August, 1935, and June, 1936.

July 3—Dispatched message to London Economic Conference declining to co-operate in international stabilization agreement.

November 16—Recognized Russia after personal conversations with Commissar Litvinoff.

December 5—Proclaimed Twenty-first amendment, repealing prohibition, after ratification by thirty-sixth state.

December 21—Ordered purchase of virtually all American output of silver at new high prices.

1934

January 4—Sent Congress budget message, forecasting record public debt of $32,000,000,000, followed by forecasts in 1935 of $34,000,000,000 debt and in 1936, of $33,000,000,000.

January 31—Signed bill reducing gold value of dollar to 59 cents in effort to stabilize prices and protect against depreciated currency of other nations.

February 9—Canceled all domestic air-mail contracts because of graft charges until Congress could enact new law.

March 24—Signed bill giving independence to Philippine Islands.

March 27—Approved Vinson bill for full-treaty navy in five years.

June 6—Signed bill creating Securities and Exchange Commission to control stock market operations.

June 12—Inaugurated reciprocal tariff agreement program under which 14 trade treaties have been signed.

June 20—Set up Federal Housing Administration to aid in home modernization and low-cost housing.
Signed bill regulating communication facilities.

August—Took steps to relieve Mid-West drought sufferers with $500,000,000 set aside by Congress.

November 6—Encouraged by Democratic landslide in congressional elections.

1935

January 29—Unsuccessful in plea to Senate for adherence to World Court.

February 18—Won gold clause case in Supreme Court.

May 1—Established Rural Electrification Resettlement Administration.

May 22—Vetoed Patman bonus bill in personnally-delivered message.

May 27—Lost NRA case in Supreme Court, leading to description of Constitution as document for "horse-and-buggy" days.

June 26—Established National Youth Administration.

July 5—Signed bill setting up National Labor Relations Board to protect right of collective bargaining.

August 9—With congressional authority, set up Social Security Board to insure workers against unemployment and old-age dependency.

August 23—Signed bill remodeling 20-year-old banking system, shifting control of credit from bankers to Federal Government.

August 26—Signed "death sentence" bill amending utility holding company control act.

August 30—Signed Guffey coal bill establishing wages and prices in soft coal industry; later declared unconstitutional.

August 31—Inaugurated American neutrality policy by approving bill clamping embargo on shipment of arms to belligerents.

October 5—Warned United States merchants trading with belligerents in Ethiopian crisis that they do so at own risk.

1936

January 6—Lost AAA case in Supreme Court.

January 24—Veto of $2,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus bill overridden by Congress.

March 2—Signed Soil Conservational Domestic Allotment Act replacing AAA.

March 19—Assumed personal direction of flood relief in eastern states.

June 12—Signed record $526,000,000 naval bill.

June 20—Approved Robinson-Patman bill to protect independent merchants from chain stores.

June 26—Unanimously renominated for Presidency by Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia.

June 27—Denounced "economic royalists" in acceptance speech.

Aug. 26—Began nonpolitical tour of drought areas, meeting opponent, Gov. Alfred M. Landon at Des Moines.

Sept. 29—Formally opened campaign at Syracuse in speech repudiating communist support.

Oct. 12—Led United States into trination monetary agreement entailing day-to-day stabilization.

Nov. 3—Re-elected President of the United States.

Presidents

Franklin D. Roosevelt, thirty-second President of the United States, has been re-elected. The list of Presidents since Washington follows:

No.	Name	Politics	Inaug.
1	George Washington	F	1789
2	John Adams	F	1797
3	Thomas Jefferson	R-D	1801
4	James Madison	R-D	1809
5	James Monroe	R-D	1817
6	John Quincy Adams	R-D	1825
7	Andrew Jackson	D	1829
8	Martin Van Buren	D	1837
9	William Henry Harrison	W	1841
10	John Tyler	D	1841
11	James Knox Polk	D	1845
12	Zachary Taylor	W	1849
13	Millard Fillmore	W	1850
14	Franklin Pierce	D	1853
15	James Buchanan	D	1857
16	Abraham Lincoln	R	1861
17	Andrew Johnson	R	1865
18	Ulysses Simpson Grant	R	1869
19	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	R	1877
20	James Abram Garfield	R	1881
21	Chester Alan Arthur	R	1881
22	Grover Cleveland	D	1885
23	Benjamin Harrison	R	1889
24	Grover Cleveland	D	1893
25	William McKinley	R	1897
26	Theodore Roosevelt	R	1901
27	William Howard Taft	R	1909
28	Woodrow Wilson	D	1913
29	Warren Gamaliel Harding	R	1921
30	Calvin Coolidge	R	1923
31	Herbert Clark Hoover	R	1929
32	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	D	1933

F Federalist. R-D Republican-Democratic. W Whig. D Democratic. R Republican.

Lemke Third Party Fails To Cut National Figure

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Failure of the "third party" Lemke-Union ticket to cut any important figure in the election once more illustrated the difficulty of forming a new party at short notice in the United States.

The Union party appeared at one time this summer to be a formidable minority contender that might split the Democratic vote. It was composed of such diverse elements as the Townsend movement, the Coughlin movement, and the group led by the Rev. Gerald K. Smith of Louisiana. Its presidential candidate was Representative William Lemke (R.) of North Dakota, and Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, was candidate for Vice-President.

Bay State Vote Split

Its effect seems to have been largely of a negative character, the most important single contest in which it figured was the Lodge-Curley fight for the Senate in Massachusetts, in which the third party group held the balance of power, split the Democratic ticket, and was largely instrumental in Mr. Lodge's election.

The Lemke presidential ticket made its highest poll in Massachusetts, with minor polls in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan. Total Lemke vote for the Presidency may be in the neighborhood of 500,000. Instead of 5,000,000 as forecast in some predictions.

Mr. Lemke apparently had won a close contest for re-election to the House in North Dakota, in a five-man fight.

"The Union Party is here to stay," he declared, according to press dispatches from Fargo, N. D.

The Democratic victories elsewhere bowled over Republicans and independent groups alike. In California, the Townsend forces suffered severe setbacks in the defeat by Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of Nelson B. Van Matre (R); and the defeat by Ed V. Izac (D) of Ed P. Sample (R), in each case the defeated candidate being strongly backed by Townsendites. The latter claimed a victory in the election of Harry R. Sheppard (D) in the same state, but observers ascribed it largely to heavy Democratic registration.

Roosevelt Leading

In Los Angeles county, the home of Dr. Townsend, who urged followers to vote for Governor Landon, the incomplete vote was Roosevelt 452,000, Landon 228,000 on three fourths of the precincts.

In Michigan, home of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, his supporter and former legislative agent, Louis B. Ward, was a Union Party candidate for the Senate seat formerly held by James Couzens. Apparently he was attempting to precipitate the same kind of a three-cornered result which gave Mr. Lodge the victory in Massachusetts. However, incomplete results indicated that Mr. Ward was not having anything like the success of Mr. O'Brien in Massachusetts, and that Prentiss M. Brown, the New Dealer, had defeated Wilber M. Brucker, Republican contender, for the seat.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin declared in a post-election statement in Michigan today, according to the press, that "both Cæsar and Napoleon were toy soldiers compared to the power the people voted to Roosevelt."

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More New Deal at Decreased Tempo Expected of President

(Continued from Page 1)

Chicago; exaggerated last-minute canards against the Social Security Act countenanced by high Republican officials appear to have been a boomerang, which strengthened labor's support. Obviously, with such a victory, Mr. Roosevelt is likely less than ever to fear the "radical" label.

Easier Ride Expected

Three immediate brakes are apparent on the giddy rush of New Deal legislation which featured Mr. Roosevelt's first term of office, and the national caravan is likely to see a calmer and more comfortable ride. This will be due in part to easier springs in the Roosevelt car itself and secondly to an easier economic road. Also any need for drastic changes, economic improvisations and emergency measures has passed. Many of the experiments of the New Deal—at least of those left by the Supreme Court—have been accepted now even by Mr. Roosevelt's opponents.

The New Deal is becoming the "Old Deal." Already some of the measures which seemed startling and revolutionary in 1933 and '34 and '35 are being looked upon as the normal scheme of things—control of stock markets, banks, regulation of utilities.

Looking Forward

Accepting at the outset the promise that Mr. Roosevelt is a moderate liberal, whose economic views are a little left of center, and who is quite prepared to improvise, compromise, or play the opportunist for the time being in order that his program as a whole should be furthered, certain aspects of the next four years stand fairly revealed.

Good and Bad Criticism

To begin with there may be certain general factors that will moderate the pace of the New Deal.

Even though the Republicans fail to add to their strength in either the House or Senate, or even if the Democrats add to their already disproportionate power, the last two years produced what well may be chastening elements.

There has been effective as well as spurious criticism; senators and representatives have known the sting of rebuke from certain elements of their constituency; there have been alarming defections. The triumphant Democrats, remembering the hue and cry that greeted much of their acquiescence in New Deal legislation may prove a more effective check on the Executive despite yesterday's overwhelming endorsement of the Administration.

Furthermore, the Republicans, despite the collapse of their political comeback, have tested the practicability of one mode of attack. They know the temper of the people, they know that the electorate are not to be moved by campaign clichés or alarmist red herrings. They may well drop that part of their strategy in favor of a more coherent, constructive policy and return better for the education of their second defeat.

Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt, from January on, will be serving his second term. There are definite "second-term phenomena" which go with such periods. One of these is an almost inevitable decline in political control over the party by the Chief Executive. It is patronage which, in many states and big cities, holds the faithful in line. But by now the new jobs, enormous as they are, have been pretty well distributed. The Post Office is jammed with faithful Democrats, and already an executive order has blanketed them into civil service though it requires congressional action to be made permanent. Other agencies are likely to see the same process applied.

Although such blanketing in gives jobs for life or good behavior, to the Democratic incumbents it is the traditional means for extending the civil service in the United States.

Bound to Follow Precedent

Mr. Roosevelt, if he follows the precedent of the past, will blanket in a great many more position in the next four years. It was a precedent set by Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson.

One of the dearest traditions of the American political system is to begin speculating almost immediately as to whether a President serving a second term will seek a third term. No President has done this, but there is nothing in the Constitution preventing it. It would almost certainly mean the defeat of any President who tried it, such is the effect of tradition, but this does not prevent its being a favorite topic of newspaper speculation. The public is probably in for a good deal of that sort of thing. There is a real reason why the President hesitates to declare himself at the outset.

Third Term Possibility

The bare chance that Mr. Roosevelt might seek a third term will have some effect in keeping party lieutenants in line. It is a minor substitute for diminishing patronage. Mr. Roosevelt, no more than his predecessors in second terms therefore, is unlikely to announce his intentions till the last minute, when an ultimate Roosevelt version of the cryptic Coolidge "I do not choose to run" will almost certainly be forthcoming. But the lack of patronage will be another brake on the old New Deal.

Third, recovery. America is now launched on a strong tide of recovery. Just who or what caused recovery must be left to historians, but the fact is that business dividends are picking up, output is increasing, and in a short time employment gains should be large.

Growing Conservatism

Nations that are prosperous are almost invariably conservative. When things are going well it is hard to change them. Mr. Roosevelt's vast reforms and renovations were swept through with the impetuous rush of economic discontent.

But now the depression is a memory. Forces of social reform, as well as of the less admirable forces which seem to desire change for change sake, are apt to grow slow and torpid as recovery proceeds. Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly has still other plans which he would like to put into effect.

Always a Spender

Mr. Roosevelt has always been a spender—there can be no doubt of it, whether from his record as Governor of New York or in the Presidency, the question is whether his spending is socially valuable and a majority of the electorate have just voted "Yes" to that. But in the coming four years, the nation will be less eager to see change, to experiment, to reform. Undoubtedly there will be leeway for great developments. But it is hardly likely to see the like of 1933-36 again.

In the final analysis it is the mood of the country itself which determines the direction which an administration takes; the administration can steer right or left, but it depends on the current whether it shall go north, east, south or west—and how fast. The current of affairs is likely to slow down, with prosperity, no matter how ardent the young men of the New Deal are.

Dangers to Be Faced

These are the three preliminary factors which are likely to condition, more or less, the events of the next four years. Politics, patronage and above all, prosperity, are likely to force a slowing down of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals. The hope is that the retardation process will produce more careful and mature legislation; the danger is that it will produce stagnation, as it has so many times in American legislative history in the past.

With these curbs, or brakes, understood, the fact yet remains that Mr. Roosevelt has big ideas under way, and that his skill in handling men, winning support, and carrying a majority of the country with him is certain to start many of them. In the speeches of his campaign many of these proposals were revealed. With a fresh mandate from the voters, an argument in support of every existing New Deal enactment may be advanced, and the President shows no swing to the conservative side.

Describing His Program

In general, Mr. Roosevelt's program may be described as trying to equalize the economic advantages of the world's richest nation; to promote security of life, the home and the job. Most of the New Deal laws fit into this pattern somewhere or other.

The Social Security Law, round which such a pother was kicked up in the closing of the campaign, will inevitably be modified many times as the years pass, just as it was in England before it reached the present point there. The two great features of the New Deal which have distinguished it from any administration going before—direct federal relief, and the employment of vast federal expenditures to "prime the pump" of recovery, will probably slacken off as business improvement continues.

How About the Budget?

Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly pledged himself to a balanced budget in his campaign, and now more than ever this will be requried of him.

At Worcester, Mass., for example, he declared "a balanced budget is on the way" and pledged to begin "very soon a rapid reduction in the national debt."

Declining relief rolls and rising tax returns from better business should aid this objective on the financial side, while any inclination to forget the promises is likely to cause prods to the memory from the new Congress.

Better business should aid Mr. Roosevelt at home and abroad. Contrasting to nationalistic sentiment, Mr. Roosevelt has shown himself eager to revive international trade, and already has 14 trade agreements negotiated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull

Such agreements should be increased in the years to come, in pursuance both of better business and the Roosevelt belief that a prosperous world is a peaceful world . . "and that peace cannot be maintained merely by getting sentimental about it," as he said at St. Paul.

The Pan-American Conference

One of the first big events of the new Administration, incidentally, will be the Pan-American peace conference at Buenos Aires, from which is likely to come a closer co-operation of American countries in the Roosevelt-Hull neutrality program. The way for this program has been paved by the Roosevelt "Good Neighbor" policy, and is being hurried by the obvious weakening of the League of Nations.

Mr. Roosevelt, maintaining that he is not an enemy of business, is likely to continue as in the past, with increasing federal regulation in many places, the setting up of "yardsticks," and many new laws, but in Chicago Mr. Roosevelt re-expressed his belief "in private enterprise as the backbone of economic well-being in America."

Attacks Bound to Continue

Attacks are almost certain to continue, however, on Mr. Roosevelt's tendency to centralize authority and to extend federal control. Here is a fundamental issue. As Mr. Roosevelt sees it, "new means and methods of transportation and communication have made us economically as well as practically a single nation." State efforts against kidnaping proved ineffective, says Mr. Roosevelt, and the federal forces stepped in. Mr. Roosevelt sees the same necessity where efforts of states to regulate big monopolies or corporations prove abortive. He would favor having the states do the regulation; but lacking that, as he said at Little Rock, Ark.:

"If local government, if state government, after exerting every reasonable effort, is unable to benefit their lot (the underprivileged), to raise or restore their purchasing power, then surely it would take a foolish and shortsighted man to say that it is no concern of the National Government itself."

An Everlasting Issue

Here is an issue not likely to be settled in a year or many years. It will be a center of controversy in the days to come almost certainly.

Governor Landon's challenge to Mr. Roosevelt to reveal his views on the NRA might, however, have brought the reiteration of what the President said at Dallas, Texas:

"The more progressive of the states may do their share, but unless the action of the states is substantially uniform and simultaneous, the effectiveness of reform is nullified—crippled by the 'chiselers' who, like many other evil-doers, are, alas, still with us."

This is the Roosevelt viewpoint and, for better or worse, he will certainly attempt to carry it forward.

The Roosevelt objectives in NRA of higher wages, shorter hours, abolition of child labor are likely to be pushed, while the more radical objective of production control and planned economy in the sense of government-fostered monopolies, which had the strong backing of many business leaders like Henry I. Harriman, head of the United States Chamber of Commerce, when they were written into the 1933 codes, are likely to be metamorphosed, or forgotten.

Does Not Like Dole

Roosevelt policies like direct work aid to unemployed instead of the dole, the CCC camps, regulation of public utilities, farm policies, expansion of TVA and the like, are likely to be continued though in modified forms.

The campaign brought the hint of two other big developments: the housing speech in New York, which contained a specific promise for new laws, beside the declaration that "we have not yet begun adequately to spend money in order to help the families in the overcrowded sections of our cities to live as American citizens have a right to live"; while, secondly, the drought speeches forecast what may ultimately be one of the biggest of the Roosevelt designs, now vaguely foreshadowed as a vast rehabilitation program for the whole dust-bowl area.

Forecasts of this sort might go on indefinitely. Mr. Roosevelt, for example, is committed to another try for the St. Lawrence Canal, in the Senate.

The Supreme Court

His possible appointment of new, so-called "liberal" judges to the Supreme Court, as vacancies occur, may prove the most important event of his new term. Continuing friendliness to organized labor, and support for extension of unions and collective bargaining is another phase of his new term that is both important and expected.

In general, the two conditions of the coming four years are obvious in this more mellow interlude that has followed Mr. Roosevelt's re-election

This second "honey-moon period" of President Roosevelt with an old political love shows easier economic, and harder political times ahead for him. His willingness to change and experiment will be brought, more now than in the past, against the normality of things.

Changes in Senate

By the Associated Press

A numerical comparison of the makeup of the United States Senate before and after the election of Nov. 3 follows.

At the left are senators by party, opposite the name of the state they represented in the last Congress.

The "Holdovers" columns list senators carrying over to the new Congress, whose places were not at issue in this election.

On the right are the new members, entered as soon as returns are available. Comparison of the right and left sets of columns will show numerical changes in party strength, due to the election. Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Farmer-Labor, (FL); Progressive, (PG); Vacancy, (V).

Last Congress (D)	(R)	Others	Holdovers (D)	(R)	Others	States	Newly Elected (D)	(R)	Others	In Doubt
2	..	..	1	..	..	Alabama	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Arizona	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Arkansas	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	California	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Colorado	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	2	..	..	Connecticut	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	Delaware	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	Florida	2	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Georgia	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	Idaho	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Illinois	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Indiana	..	..	..	..
..	1	V1	..	..	..	Iowa	..	..	..	2
1	1	..	1	..	..	Kansas	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Kentucky	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Louisiana	1	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	*Maine	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Maryland	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Mass'ch's'ts	..	1	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	Michigan	1	..	..	..
..	..	2 FL	..	..	1 FL	Minnesota	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	1	..	..	Mississippi	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Missouri	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Montana	..	..	..	1
1	1	..	1	..	..	Nebraska	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	2	..	..	Nevada	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	New H'shire	..	1	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	New Jersey	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	New Mexico	..	..	..	2
2	..	..	2	..	..	New York	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	N. Carolina	..	..	..	1
..	2	..	..	2	..	N. Dakota	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Ohio	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Oklahoma	1	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	1	..	Oregon	..	..	..	1
1	1	..	1	1	..	P'nnsylv'nia	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	Rhode Island	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	So. Carolina	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	..	So. Dakota	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	1	..	..	Tennessee	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Texas	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Utah	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	2	..	Vermont	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	Virginia	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	Washington	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	W. Virginia	1	..	..	..
1	..	1 PG	1	..	1 PG	Wisconsin	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	Wyoming	1	..	..	..
69	23	4	47	11	2	Totals	20	5	0	11

*Maine elected Sept. 14, 1936.

Mormon Church Aids Needy In Own Social Security Plan

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Plans of the Mormon Church to meet the problem of social security within its ranks through constructive efforts, directly applied, are progressing favorably. This, in substance, was the assurance of the president, Heber J. Grant, to members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, assembled in Salt Lake for their semi annual conference.

For the first time since the program was launched a half year ago, a recapitulation of the program made by the various stakes, or church jurisdictions, was available. Ninety-eight of 117 stakes reported, and 83 of this number said they were prepared to furnish food, clothing and bedding to all needy within their jurisdiction.

The report showed 300,000 cans of vegetables and fruit available for distribution. Other products listed in the report as available for the needy were: Flour, 62,000 pounds; beans, 13,000 pounds; wheat, 4000 pounds; dried fruits, 23,000 pounds; meat, 10,000 pounds; vegetables, 14,000 pounds; potatoes, 6000 bushels, and shelled corn, 3000 pounds. Other foodstuffs in lesser amounts are listed in the available resources.

A Glowing Promise

The stakes also have on hand 23,000 articles of men's, women's and children's clothing, including dresses, underwear, suits, stockings, coats and shoes. Two thousand quilts already have been made and other bedding is being assembled in substantial quantities. Arrangements are also under way to supply fuel as needed.

Mr. Grant expressed satisfaction with the showing which had been made in five months.

"It is a glowing promise of what the people can do when they put their wills and hearts to this work," he said.

He reminded the membership that the wards and stakes must do more than prepare to care for their own. He said they must be prepared to help other organizations engaged in this work.

"This great work," he admonished, "must continue unabated during the winter months, along all lines and activities possible, in that inclement season. When spring comes, the measures taken to supply foodstuffs must be redoubled. We shall then easily be able to do better than this year because we can begin our work when the planting season begins. We must not contemplate ceasing our extraordinary efforts until want and suffering shall disappear from amongst us."

Private Employment

The report set forth that efforts were being made to restore private employment for those in need. Seven hundred workers already have been provided with private employment through this work. The church expects ultimately to relieve the Government of providing artificial employment, insofar as its membership is concerned.

It was pointed out that those now working on relief projects would continue with their work. Direct relief demands will tax existing resources. Church members, working on these projects, however, were urged to give full service.

"The aim of the church," said Mr. Grant, "is to help the people to help themselves. Work is to be re-enthroned as the ruling principle of our church membership."

More than 15,000 persons have performed labor on the various ward and stake projects in connection with this plan. Many contributed their work gratis, while others received work certificates entitling them to help during the coming winter.

Jobless Spurn Plan To Win Bonuses On Saskatchewan Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Canada's solution of the problem of her thousands of unemployed single transients through farm bonus jobs is finding little favor among unemployed in Saskatchewan, Government figures reveal. Demonstrations have taken place in several places against accepting jobs under the Federal Government's farm bonus plan.

With the fall season nearly completed, only 1280 men had been placed on Saskatchewan farms up to Oct. 24 and there were more than 500 vacancies. Scores of transients had been returned to the cities by the farmers who reported they were unsuited for farm work.

The unemployed will receive $5 a month from the Government, with the bonus of an additional $2.50 per month if they remain for the entire season, while the farmer will receive $5 a month from the Government.

The National Employment Commission hoped that 45,000 single adults would be absorbed by the farm improvement and employment plan during the winter months in Canada.

Other provinces have experienced somewhat similar results to those in Saskatchewan, so there is little prospect that the Federal Government's objectives will be reached.

How far the placing of 1280 men on the farms of the province solves the unemployment problem may be learned from Dominion census figures which show that in Regina alone out of 13,553 male wage earners in the city, 3103, or 22.9 per cent, were not working on June 1, and of this number, 1778 were receiving relief.

Political observers in Saskatchewan expect the Dominion Government will reopen the relief camps of the Bennett Administration, changing the name to training camps.

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Election in All States Shows Strong Liberal Current in Roosevelt Tide

Many States Shift Politics; Kansas Joins New York In Vote for Roosevelt

In addition to the presidential vote in the various states, there are many interesting contests near decision or decided, in the gubernatorial, senatorial and congressional races. The highlights of some of these contests as reported by the Associated Press follow:

Alabama

Nine Democrats were sent back to the House, including Speaker William B. Bankhead, father of actress Tallulah Bankhead. His elder brother, John H. Bankhead, author of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, was returned to the Senate. Roosevelt was given 11 electoral votes.

Arizona

R. C. Stanford, Democrat, was elected to the governorship to succeed B. B. Moeur. No senator was elected. The State gave its three electoral votes to Roosevelt and sent a Democrat to the House.

Arkansas

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, was re-elected. Nine electoral votes went to Roosevelt. Six Democrats were sent to the House. Carl E. Bailey, Democrat, was leading for Governor.

California

So many political cross-currents affected the race that 12 House seats remained in doubt, four went Democratic and four Republican. The 22 electoral votes went to Roosevelt.

Colorado

Charles M. Armstrong, Republican, trailed Teller Ammons, Democrat, in the governorship race. The state's six electoral votes went to Roosevelt. Ed C. Johnson, retiring governor, was leading for the Senate seat vacated by retirement of Senator Costigan. Two House seats were in doubt; two were Democratic.

Connecticut

This New England state gave Roosevelt its eight electoral votes, elected six Democratic House members, and re-elected Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, as Governor for two years. It was the first Democratic presidential victory in the state since 1912.

Delaware

Senator Daniel O. Hastings, among the bitterest of Republican foes of the New Deal, was defeated by Democrat James H. Hughes for the Senate, while the State gave its three electoral votes to Roosevelt. Richard G. McMullen, Democrat, was elected to the Governorship, vacated by Clayton D. Buck, relative by marriage of the du Ponts. A Democrat won the single House seat.

Florida

Democrats swept the State, giving Roosevelt its seven electoral votes. Two Democrats, Claude Pepper and Charles O. Andrews, were elected to fill out the Senate terms of Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell, both of whom passed on last session. Fred P. Cone, Democrat, will succeed David Sholtz as Governor. Democrats won the five House seats.

Georgia

Senator Richard B. Russell Jr., who defeated Gov. Eugene Talmadge in the primary, was returned to the Senate along with 10 Democratic Representatives. Roosevelt won the 12 electoral votes of his "other home State," and E. D. Rivers the Governorship, succeeding Talmadge.

Idaho

William E. Borah was re-elected to the United States Senate, his victory over C. Ben Ross, three times Governor, being the only Democratic defeat. Returns indicated Borah's majority would about equal the majority by which the four electoral votes went to Roosevelt. Two Democrats were returned to the House and Barzilla W. Clark, Democrat, was elected Governor.

Illinois

J. Hamilton Lewis was returned to the Senate, while Roosevelt carried the 29 electoral votes after a raid deep into traditionally Republican down-state districts. Gov. Henry Horner was re-elected, while William Hale ("Big Bill") Thompson was a poor third as Union party candidate. Twenty-one House seats went Democratic, six Republican, and three remained in doubt.

Indiana

Carried by the Democrats only five times since the Civil War, Indiana gave its 14 votes to Roosevelt, despite a Republican last-minute drive. M. Clifford Townsend, Democrat, was elected Governor to succeed Paul V. McNutt. Nine Democrats were sent to the House, three seats remaining in doubt.

Iowa

Gov. Clyde L. Herring, Democrat, led Lester J. Dickinson, Republican, for the Senate. The State's 11 electoral votes went to Roosevelt. One Democrat and two Republicans were elected to the House, but six seats were in doubt. For the unexpired term of the late democratic Senator Murphy, Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, was leading Berry F. Halden, Republican. George A. Wilson, Republican, was leading for Governor.

Kansas

Landon failed to carry his own State's nine votes. A Democrat, Walter A. Huxman, was leading in the race for the Governor's seat, which Landon will surrender. Three house seats went Republican, one Democratic, three remaining in doubt. Veteran Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, seeking re-election, led Omar Ketchum, Democrat.

Kentucky

An inter-party shakeup failed to upset Democratic control. The State gave its 11 electoral votes to Roosevelt and re-elected Senator M. M. Logan, Democrat. However, its nine House seats remained in doubt.

Louisiana

Again in the regular Democratic fold, Louisiana gave Roosevelt its 10 electoral votes. Allen J. Ellender, close friend of the late Huey P. Long, was elected to the Senate without opposition after Mrs. Long, her husband's successor, retired. Eight Democrats were unopposed for the House.

Maine

Maine stayed Republican, giving Landon its five electoral votes. In its own election Sept. 14, Maine returned Wallace H. White Jr., Republican, to the Senate. Three Republicans were returned to the House, two displacing Democrats. Lewis O. Barrows, Republican, was elected Governor succeeding Louis J. Brann, Democrat, who opposed White.

Maryland

Maryland gave its 8 electoral votes to Roosevelt and sent 6 Democrats to the House. No Senator or Governor was elected.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts followed Roosevelt into camp with its 17 electoral votes, but gave Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican, the Senatorship over Gov. James M. Curley. Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, led for the Governorship to succeed Curley, while five House seats remained in doubt, three went Democratic and seven Republican.

Michigan

Its 19 electoral votes went to Roosevelt. Frank Murphy, Democrat, High Commissioner to the Philippines, won the governorship from Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, Republican. Five Republicans and six Democrats were elected to the House, six remaining in doubt. Representative Prentiss M. Brown, Democrat, defeated former Gov. Wilber M. Bruckner, Republican, for the Senate.

Minnesota

Minnesota gave its 11 votes to Roosevelt, and put Representative Ernest Lundeen, who voted against American entry into the World War, into the lead for the Senatorship vacated by retirement of Elmer Benson. Benson, Farmer-Laborite like Lundeen, topped Martin A. Nelson, Republican, for the Governorship, but the nine House seats remained in doubt.

Mississippi

Pat Harrison was re-elected to the Senate without opposition, his battle having been won in the primary where his opponent was supported by Senator Bilbo. Roosevelt received the nine electoral votes and seven Democrats went unopposed to the House.

Missouri

Lloyd C. Stark, Democrat, led off for the governorship and 11 Democrats were elected to the House and one Republican remaining in doubt. Roosevelt took the 15 electoral votes. No senator was being elected.

Montana

In spite of a seeming party split, Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, was leading for re-election, and Roy E. Ayres, Democrat, was ahead in the governorship race. The two House seats were in doubt, but Roosevelt received the four electoral votes.

Nebraska

George W. Norris, Republican running as an independent, with Roosevelt's endorsement was leading for re-election. The State's seven electoral votes went to Roosevelt. Four Democrats and one Republican went to the House. Gov. R. L. Cochran, Democrat, was re-elected.

Nevada

This State's three electoral votes went to Roosevelt and its one House seat was Democratic. No Senator or Governor was being elected.

New Hampshire

This New England State remained marginally Republican with its four electoral votes. Francis P. Murphy, Republican, was elected Governor to succeed Republican Gov. H. Styles Bridges. Bridges, in turn, was leading William N. Rogers, Democrat, for the Senate Two Republican House members were elected.

New Jersey

This long-time Republican stronghold gave its 16 votes to Roosevelt. William H. Smathers, Democrat, defeated Senator W. Warren Barbour, Republican, seeking re-election. No Governor was elected. Six Democrats and three Republicans were sent to the House, five remaining in doubt.

New Mexico

Two Democratic senators, Carl A. Hatch and Dennis Chavez, were leading, Chavez for a short term. Three electoral votes to Roosevelt. Democrats sent one to the House. Gov. Clyde Tingley, Democrat, was leading for re-election.

New York

The State's 47 electoral votes went to Roosevelt. Governor Lehman's re-election was conceded early by his Republican opponent, William F. Bleakley. Of its 45 House seats, 29 were Democratic, 16 Republican.

North Carolina

Another 13 votes for Roosevelt. Senator Bailey, Democrat, led the race for re-election and 11 Democrats were sent to the House. Clyde R. Hoey, Democrat, was re-elected Governor.

North Dakota

Lemke as a Union Party candidate could not carry his own state for President; even his re-election to the House as a Republican was in doubt, along with the other House seat. No senator elected. Gov. Walter Welford, Republican, seeking re-election, held a lead over a field including former Gov. William Langer. Roosevelt took the four electoral votes.

Ohio

For the first time in 20 years Ohio elected a full Democratic ticket, giving Roosevelt the 26 electoral votes in stride. Gov. Martin L. Davey, Democrat, was re-elected. Democrats won 20 House seats, Republicans two and two are in doubt. No senator was elected.

Oklahoma

One of the few remaining dry states in the Union, Oklahoma, apparently decided to retain state prohibition. It gave its 11 electoral votes to Roosevelt and sent Rep. Josh Lee to the Senate after he had defeated Senator Gore in the primaries. Nine Democrats were elected to the House.

Oregon

Senator McNary, Republican leader, held a lead over the Townsend-supported Democratic candidate, Willis Mahoney. The State gave its five electors to Roosevelt, and sent two Democrats and a Republican to the House.

Pennsylvania

For the first time since the Civil War, a Democrat won this state's 36 electoral votes. Neither a Governor nor a Senator was elected. Of the state's 34 House seats, 24 went Democratic, five Republican, and five remained in doubt.

Rhode Island

Jesse H. Metcalf, 12 years a Republican senator, was upset in the Roosevelt sweep and Gov. Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, will succeed him. Four electoral votes for Roosevelt. Two Democrats went to the House, one displacing a Republican. Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Democrat, was elected Governor.

South Carolina

With one of the largest proportionate majorities of any state, South Carolina gave its eight votes to Roosevelt, and sent James F. Byrnes, a Democrat New Deal spokesman, back to the Senate. Six Democrats were sent to the House. No Governor was elected.

South Dakota

Leslie Jensen, Republican, was leading Democratic Gov. Tom Berry, who was seeking re-election. Four electoral votes went to Roosevelt. The two House seats remained in doubt. Senator William J. Bulow, Democrat, led Chandler Gurney, Republican, in a nip-and-tuck race.

Tennessee

Nathan L. Bachman was returned to the Senate by the Democratic sweep that gave 11 more electoral votes to Roosevelt. Seven Democrats and one Republican were sent to the House, one seat remaining in doubt. Gordon Browning, Democrat, was elected Governor.

Texas

Senator Morris Sheppard, Democrat and stanch Prohibitionist, was re-elected without opposition and saw his state deliver its 23 votes to Roosevelt. Gov. James V. Allred, sometimes spoken of as a Democratic presidential white hope for 1940, was re-elected. Democrats sent 21 members to the House.

Utah

The only state to stand with Vermont in 1912 for President Taft, Utah followed the Roosevelt sweep this time. It also re-elected veteran Gov. Henry H. Blood, Democrat. Two House seats remained in doubt.

Vermont

Vermont remained Republican, giving its three votes to Landon. It elected a Republican Governor, George D. Aiken, and sent one Republican to the House.

Virginia

Carter Glass, New Deal critic, was returned to the Senate without major party opposition and nine Democrats were sent to the House. Eleven electoral votes went to Roosevelt. No Governor was elected.

Washington

Democratic Gov. Clarence D. Martin was re-elected. Democrats won five House seats and one remained in doubt. Roosevelt took the eight electoral votes.

West Virginia

In spite of attacks by Senator Holt, Senator Neely, Democrat, was re-elected. Democrats won six House seats and gave Democratic Homer A. Holt a lead in his race for the Governorship. Roosevelt took the eight electoral votes.

Wisconsin

Progressive-controlled Wisconsin delivered its 12 electoral votes to Roosevelt. Gov. Philip F. LaFollette, Progressive, was re-elected. Three House seats remained in doubt. Five went to Progressives and two to Democrats.

Wyoming

Robert D. Carey, Republican, trailed H. H. Schwartz, Democrat, in the senatorship race when Wyoming gave its three electorals to Roosevelt. The one House seat was in doubt.

Man Wins, Son Gets Wish

VERONA, N. J. (AP)—Young Smathers, of Verona, who stumped for his father on a platform of "I want to live in Washington" gets his wish. . . . His father was elected Senator from New Jersey all right.

Changes in House

By the Associated Press

A numerical comparison of the makeup of the United States House of Representatives before and after the election of Nov. 3 follows.

At the left are Representatives by party, opposite the name of the state they represented in the last Congress.

The "Vacancies" column lists vacancies in the last Congress, to be filled at this election.

On the right are the new Representatives. A comparison of the right and left columns, with allowance made for possible changes in the politics of those elected to fill vacancies, will give numerical changes in the party strength brought by this election.

Last Congress Dem.	Last Congress Rep.	Last Congress Others	Vacancies Dem.	Vacancies Rep.	States	Newly Elected Dem.	Newly Elected Rep.	Newly Elected Others	In Doubt
9					Ala.	9			
1					Ariz.				
7					Ark.	6			1
13	7				Calif.	5	4		11
4					Colo.	2			2
4	2				Conn.	6			
	1				Del.	1			
5					Fla.	5			
10					Ga.	10			
2					Idaho	2			
19	5		2	1	Ill.	21	6		
11	1				Ind.	10	1		1
5	3		1		Iowa	1	3		5
3	4				Kan.	2	3		2
7	1		1		Ky.				9
8					La.	8			
2	1				Maine*		3		
6					Md.	6			
7	7			1	Mass.	3	8		4
6	11				Mich.	6	5		6
1	5	3†			Minn.				9
7					Miss.	7			
12	1				Mo.	11	1		1
2					Mont.				2
4	1				Neb.	4	1		
1					Nev.	1			
1	1				N. H.		2		
4	9			1	N. J.	6	3		5
1					N. M.	1			
28	15		1	1	N. Y.	29	16		
11					N. C.	11			
	2				N. D.				2
15	6		3		Ohio	20	2		2
9					Okla.	9			
1	2				Ore.	2	1		5
23	11				Penna.	24	5		5
1	1				R. I.	2			
5			1		S. C.	6			
2					S. D.				2
6	2		1		Tenn.	7	1		1
21					Texas	21			
2					Utah				2
4	1				Vt.		1		
9					Va.	9			
3			3		Wash.	5			1
6					W. Va.	6			
3		7‡			Wis.	2			3
1					Wyo.	1			
308	100	10	13	4		283	66	5	81

* Maine elected Sept. 14, 1936. † Farmer-Labor. ‡ Progressive.

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101 W. 125th ST.. Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE..... Near 148th St.
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World Problems Seen by Press To Supplant New Deal Issues; Faith Held in Constitution

By the Associated Press

Excerpts from editorial comment upon the election follow:

New York Herald-Tribune (Republican): "This triumph is plainly not for the Democratic party. No more is it for any clear set of principles or policies. Rather, it is a rising vote of confidence in a man. Perhaps the new Congress may be more independent, less ready with the rubber stamp. But why should these voters expect it to be? Two obstacles still interpose. They are the Constitution and the Supreme Court. These two safeguards American freedom, these historic guardians alike of the national structure and of minority rights, held fast against the presidential will to power during the last four years. Will they hold fast during the coming four years?"

New York Times (Independent-Democratic, supported Roosevelt): "It leaves no doubt of the President's great personal popularity, even in these first hours of triumph the President must ask himself what is the true significance of the great victory he has won. Plainly, if the result is judged in the light of his own appeal to the electorate, this victory is an endorsement of broad principles he has followed in the past, rather than of specific measures he now advocates. What can be more congenial to Mr. Roosevelt's character than a desire to leave behind him a record of national unifying and strengthening?"

Hearst Newspapers (supported Landon): "The re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States reflects the present wish of the American people.

"Acceptance of this verdict becomes an immediate obligation upon those who have counseled another course.

"The victory presents new opportunities to Mr. Roosevelt, and puts new responsibilities upon him.

"He cannot be insensible to the fact that millions of his countrymen are not in accord with all he has done in the past.

"It is the duty of Mr. Roosevelt to be the President of these dissenters in as full a measure as he is the President of those who do not question the wisdom of his past course."

New York Daily News (Democratic, supported Roosevelt): "We believe President Roosevelt's first term has been one of the most fortunate things that ever happened to the American people. The New Deal up to now has spread mass buying power, lifted farm incomes to a sound parity with city incomes, kept millions of people from the kind of ragged-edge poverty that leads to revolution, and laid the foundations for a social security system which should provide a cushion when the next depression comes. We look for more of the same in President Roosevelt's second term . . . we think that the next big task for President Roosevelt to undertake is the restoration to the Supreme Court of its lawful power, and no more."

Chicago Tribune (Republican)—"Mr. Roosevelt's victory marks the beginning of a new chapter in American history. It is a chapter of which the outlines are already clear. From his own record, and especially from an appraisal of the forces which combined to give him his overwhelming endorsement at the polls, the trends of the next few years can be forecast. . . .

"There is one group of his supporters to which Mr. Roosevelt does feel himself indebted, both for ideas furnished him and for votes delivered to him. That is the group which calls itself the Popular Front here, as in Spain, in France, and other lands. The bulk of its voting strength can be described as liberal, using the word loosely. Its leadership and its objectives are provided by the radicals. . . .

"It would be incorrect to say that Mr. Roosevelt will turn to the left. He has already turned in that direction. Millions who voted for Mr. Roosevelt are due for a sharp awakening.

"The Republican Party accepts the verdict, of course, but its opposition will continue, and, we are confident, will gain in strength as the trends of the second term become manifest."

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem)—

"Those partisans who have pictured the New Deal as a step toward communism, who have been crying to high heaven to 'save the republic' from Rooseveltism, and pretending, at least, to believe that national bankruptcy and dishonor lay just around the corner if this Administration were retained in power, may read in this morning's news how little their countrymen think of them as prophets. . . .

"Few Presidents in American history have been given so flattering an endorsement. It is clear that people like Mr. Roosevelt regardless of party leanings, approve his humanitarian policies and have faith that in his hands democratic traditions and our constitutional system are safe. . . .

"It is, indeed, a solemn obligation which the votes of many millions have placed on the shoulders of the Executive. Democracy, trampled under dictators' heels elsewhere, is also under fire here.

"Had the American people not been confident that democracy was safe in the hands of Franklin D. Roosevelt, newspapers this morning would be heralding not a Roosevelt but a Landon tidal wave.

"Our confidence in Mr. Roosevelt leads us to expect that in the next four years he will administer the government as a liberal immune to radical taint, as a humanitarian who is also a realist, as a builder of constructive policies socially sympathetic and economically sound."

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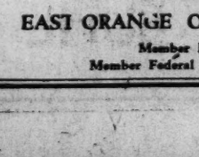

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Federal Aid Waived In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Because the State is not participating in the federal program for aiding dependent old and young, South Carolina waived its right to approximately $1,296,000 of government funds during the past fiscal year, according to information divulged by the temporary state department of public welfare.

It will be necessary for the electorate to approve an amendment to the constitution at the election in November, and for the General Assembly to ratify this amendment and enact proper legislation for assistance to the needy before the State can share in this federal aid.

Based on the average of $16 a month received by the aged in the 34 states participating, this State would have received from the Federal Government approximately $48,000 to help care for its 6000 dependent old people during the month of June, or $576,000 for the fiscal year, if proper legislation had been passed in the State. In addition, South Carolina would have been allocated approximately $60,000 as the Federal Government's third of the total cost of caring for 16,000 dependent children during June, or $720,000 for the year, if the State's average allotment equaled the average for the twenty-one states participating.

Needy individuals, aggregating 600,000 or more, 65 years old or older, in the United States received $10,180,642 as assistance from Federal and State governments in 34 states last June. Nearly 200,000 dependent children in 80,420 families received $2,188,177 in twenty-one states. The Federal Government paid half of the amount spent for aid to dependent children, five per cent of which went for administrative costs in the states.

Roosevelt Career Marked by Push Of Liberal Policies

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the man who is again engaging the attention of the nation, was born in Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882, the son of James Roosevelt, a country squire, and Sara Delano Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt, who was yesterday returned to the White House for his second term, prepared at Groton, Mass., graduated from Harvard University in 1904, obtained a law degee from Columbia University and was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1907.

He practiced law briefly with the firm of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn, New York. But he had the hankering for politics that distinguished other members of his family.

Farms

He is shortly seen touring the farms of hitherto stalwart Republican Dutchess county, New York, in one of the first agrarian automobile campaigns in the history of the country.

He entered the New York state Senate in 1910, despite predictions that his "citified" automobile campaign would alienate the farmers.

In the New York Senate, Mr. Roosevelt won national attention by heading an insurgent bloc of senators which successfully stalemated an appointment sought by a prominent Democratic boss. Restlessly he jockeyed for ascension in the political spheres and in 1913 he resigned from the Senate to be made Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He served in this office throughout the World War and visited the front.

In 1920 he first looks toward the White House, when he is nominated as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate. Years of eclipse followed. In 1928, he was elected Governor of New York, to serve two terms. In 1932 he capitalized his great vote-getting power and his prominence as head of the Empire State to win the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Roosevelt in 1905 married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, a distant cousin, and a niece of Theodore Roosevelt.

Books

Politics and law have been his vocations, law playing a secondary role; collecting stamps and ship models his avocation. Halfway between, perhaps, is Mr. Roosevelt, the author He has written several books, among which are "Government—Not Politics," "Whither Bound?" "The Happy Warrior—Alfred E. Smith," "Looking Forward" and "On Our Way."

He has received degrees from Columbia University, Harvard University and honorary degrees from Rutgers, Washington College, Yale, William and Mary College, University of Notre Dame and Rollins College.

Ships

As Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt had charge of inspection of American naval forces in European waters during the war. After the war, he was active in restoring the navy to a peace-time basis. His first experience in national politics found him running on the ticket with James M. Cox of Ohio for the Vice-Presidency. He unsuccessfully bucked the Republican-engendered tides of isolationist sentiment, which renounced Wilson's League of Nations and all its proponents.

Editor of Digest Is 'Astounded' By Roosevelt Sweep

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—With a chuckle in his voice, Wilfred J. Funk, editor-in-chief of the Literary Digest, which forecast Governor Landon's election, said last night, "I'm simply astounded at what is apparently a landslide for Mr. Roosevelt."

The laugh, he said, was to show he could "take it."

"It's beyond comprehension to explain away the Digest poll," he said. "I couldn't possibly do that now. That will take time—and a lot of pencils and paper and figuring."

The Literary Digest, weekly news magazine which predicted the winner in the previous presidential elections, last week gave Governor Landon 379 electoral votes from 32 states to 161 electoral votes from 16 states for President Roosevelt. It represented a Landon majority of about 54 per cent.

"We constructed the poll from returns from 10,000,000 ballots distributed among every class in the country," Mr. Funk said. "We received answers from almost 2,500,000."

"Don't get me wrong," he offered, as an afterthought. "My personal belief was that Roosevelt would win. I thought it would be close.

"But I can't explain that apparent landslide."

WPA Adult Education Praised in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The program of adult education sponsored by local boards of education with the aid of the WPA has provided a long-needed service to thousands who heretofore have not had the opportunity of learning, Dr. J. B. Hobdy, state director of vocational education, told 50 adult school supervisors here for a training course.

Dr. Hobdy said there was "every reason to believe" that the program filled such a widespread demand that it would become a permanent part of the Government's plan of cooperation with state and local agencies. Delayed education schools are conducted under the direction of the State Department of Education, local boards furnishing the classrooms, the WPA paying the teachers. Judson Snead, state director, said approximately 17,000 persons from 16 years old upward were attending such classes, taught by some 600 teachers.

Democrats Gain Strength In Both Houses of Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

control was even slightly higher. The actual figures were:

SENATE—96 seats: Democrats, 69; Republicans, 22; Farmer-Labor, 2; Progressive, 1; vacancies, 2.

HOUSE—435 seats: Democrats, 308; Republicans, 100; Progressives, 7; Farmer-Laborites, 3; vacancies, 17 (Democrats 13, Republicans 4).

This 3-to-1 Democratic preponderance is apparently increased in yesterday's landslide. Tabulations at the present indicate that the Democrats have 17 of the 35 Senate seats to be filled. They are leading in the contest for 11 other seats. Should they add these 11 seats to the 17 they have already won, and then add all these seats to the 47 they already hold, they, as Democrats, would control 75 of the 96 Senate seats. Last session they controlled 70 seats.

Republican disappointments in the House contests must be even keener than in the Senate results. They had counted on adding, possibly, a hundred seats to their strength in the House. But with 76 contests still in doubt, the Republicans have won only 66 members; the Democrats 288, and there seemed every indication that the Democrats would record a majority larger than their last session's majority of 321.

In the House, where a total of 432 members were yesterday selected—three Republicans having been previously elected in Maine in September—there had been high Republican hopes of at least a 50-seat gain over present membership, and many felt that the gain would be 100 or larger.

As Goes Maine

Never was the fallacy of the many-times exploded myth, "As goes Maine so goes the nation," better illustrated than in the present juncture. In Maine in September a previous House delegation of two Democrats and one Republican was changed to three Republicans, following Governor Landon's dramatic visit; and this met with the public rejoicing of the national Republican leadership, perpetuated by the encouraging reports of the Literary Digest poll.

These sunflower hopes have now been nipped in the November frost, however, and Mr. Roosevelt's powerful New Deal combination of executive with legislative control will be continued for at least two more years to 1938, ratified by a tremendous voters' majority despite a number of individual victories which the Republicans have secured. Final figures will depend on last-minute recapitulations in doubtful districts.

One Bright Spot

One bright spot on the Republican list was the victory of 34-year-old Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., grandson of the late Senator Lodge, over the veteran politician Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts for the Senate seat. Curley ran behind his party, which managed to win the Bay State for the President, despite the Lodge victory. Curley's defeat seemed directly attributable to the three-cornered race caused by a Union Party candidate: one of the few instances where the Coughlin-Townsend-Lemke movement affected a Senate result.

Two western veteran progressives came through the campaign ordeal victoriously, William E. Borah of Idaho defeating his Democratic rival, Gov. C. Ben Ross, by a 2-to-1 vote and George W. Norris, Progressive, winning a three-cornered fight against a Republican and Democrat. In neither case was there comfort for Republicans, since Mr. Roosevelt went out of his way to endorse Senator Norris, despite a regular Democratic candidate, while Senator Borah refused to aid Governor Landon in the presidential race.

Hastings Goes Down

As against this spectacular victory for young Lodge, Republicans saw the defeat of Daniel O. Hastings, their veteran Senate floor leader in the very citadel of the du Ponts' American Liberty League in Delaware. The defeat was largely due to an internal Republican row, resulting in a three-cornered contest. Nor was this all.

Lester J. Dickinson, Republican incumbent from Iowa, famous for his attacks on the New Deal and erstwhile candidate for the party nomination for the Presidency, appeared to have been defeated by Clyde L. Herring; and W. Warren Barbour, New Jersey Republican, was defeated by William H. Smathers. Set against this, however, the Democratic incumbent William J. Bulow of South Dakota was beaten by a Republican newcomer, Chandler Gurney.

Defeated Despite Drought Aid

As it became obvious that Mr. Gurney had won, observers pointed to the incident as apparently the only case where a sitting Democrat in the Senate had been defeated. It was such a victory as this which gave Governor Landon himself prominence in 1932, when he was elected despite the Democratic victory in that year.

Mr. Bulow's defeat is the more remarkable since federal drought aid funds have been poured into South Dakota. The incident was taken by some to deny the supposition that federal drought funds necessarily "bought" political support.

The fight over the Couzens seat in Michigan appeared to be won by the Democratic candidate. In Wyoming and New Hampshire, contests were close.

In New Hampshire, complete returns showed H. Styles Bridges (R) ahead of William N. Rogers by 4000 votes.

In Wyoming, Democrats were hopeful of winning another seat as H. H. Schwartz (D) led the incumbent Robert D. Carey (R) by 4000 votes, with half the precincts counted.

An Historic Majority

The gain of two or three seats by Democrats in the Senate will give the party one of the greatest majorities in all history.

For the most part the Union Party movement made an inglorious record in the Senate contests. Though largely responsible for knocking off Curley in Massachusetts, their candidate in Michigan, Ward, got only a few thousand votes.

Another veteran Republican Senator to fall by the wayside was Jesse H. Metcalf, member of the Senate from Rhode Island since 1924, defeated by Theodore F. Green.

In Oklahoma, colorful Representative Josh Lee (D) defeated Herbert K. Hyde (R) for the seat formerly held by the blind Senator Thomas P. Gore. Although Senator Gore was a Democrat, he was a bitter New Deal critic, so the substitution of Mr. Lee who made his fight on a straight support-Roosevelt platform adds one more vote to the New Deal side.

Hold Own in House

While Democrats were making these gains in the Senate, they appeared to be more than holding their own in the House. Continuance of control in that chamber by a 3-to-1 majority seemed probable as returns were still being tabulated. Democratic gains were recorded in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, while in the South the full quota of Democrats were returned.

Returns from North Dakota indicated that William Lemke, Union Party candidate for the presidency, would probably hold a seat in the House. He has been registered hitherto as a Republican.

The Pennsylvania situation attracted particular attention because the Keystone State has been Republican since 1856, or 80 years. Representative Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania was re-elected, although he was the special target of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, whom he denounced on the floor of the House, in retaliation for which the radio priest invaded his district.

See Coughlin's Obliteration

As a matter of fact, the general Democratic victory would indicate the collapse of the whole Coughlin movement, just as it apparently ruins the reputation of the Literary Digest poll.

Another Pennsylvania Democrat through the mill was Dennis J. Driscoll, who was made the subject of an attack by utilities, following his exposure of their use of fake telegrams in the Holding Company Act hearings.

The huge majority of Democrats in the House has a very specific advantage for the New Deal. Under it they are able to suspend the rules of the House by a two-thirds vote, an important privilege in many instances. Under this parliamentary weapon, the huge Democratic majority can, if it desires, overrule committees and upset the ordinary priority of certain bills.

Power Rarely Used

This does not mean, however, that Roosevelt "must" bills next January will frequently see this power put into effect. It is rarely used, and since the emergency period of 1933 the weapon has generally been employed only with the backing of Republicans. Nevertheless, two thirds of the House is 290, and Democrats seem assured of more than this proportion of the membership.

Prominent Republican House leaders were defeated, including Harry C. Ransely and George P. Darrow of Pennsylvania, Schuyler Merritt of Connecticut, Chester C. Bolton, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, and John B. Hollister, of Ohio, one of the chief House critics of the Administration's fiscal policies.

Mrs. Florence P. Kahn (R), of California, veteran woman member of the House, was defeated.

Raising of Barriers Against War Urged By Woman Novelist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Here under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Commission, Kathleen Norris, novelist and short-story writer, urged her audience in a recent address to work for the passage of three laws regarding this country's connection with any future world conflict.

These laws, as she presented them, would (1) make it unlawful for the United States to ship raw materials or munitions to any belligerent power, (2) make it unlawful for Congress to declare war without submitting the question to the people, and (3) provide that all American money going abroad for investment in time of war "shall go at its owner's risk."

Mrs. Norris declared that it is now really difficult to know just what we were fighting for in the World War, and that, whatever it was, the object has not been attained.

The object of the country going into the war, namely, "to make the world safe for democracy," was not achieved, for democracy is in greater danger now than it was in 1917, according to Mrs. Norris.

"I do not need to persuade any of you in the audience tonight that war is a contradiction to civilization," she declared, "and I am asking you that before this country is embarked upon another war, to ask the Government the pertinent question, "Why?"

"In 1921, I was sent to Europe by a famous magazine to find out what the women of all countries thought of the World War, which had just ended. I talked to women of every nationality, and none could tell me why the war was fought. None could say why they had lost their loved ones."

Mrs. Norris quoted Woodrow Wilson's remark that "Every intelligent person knows today that wars are fought only to protect private investments."

One Vote Cast for Hitler

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A voter in St. Paul penciled his ballot as follows: Adolf Hitler for Representative, Rev. Charles Coughlin and Al Smith for judges of the district court, Alfred M. Landon for Judge of Probate Court, Herbert Hoover for clerk of courts.

Democrats Win 12 Governorships, GOP 2

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Democrats captured at least 12 of the 33 governorships at stake and were leading for 14 more today as election returns rapidly neared completion.

Republicans were victorious in two states—Vermont and New Hampshire—and were leading in three others, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota.

President Roosevelt's coast-to-coast sweep yesterday apparently assured Democratic gubernatorial triumphs in Connecticut, Delaware, Tennessee, Florida, Illinois, New York, Texas, Georgia, Rhode Island, Idaho, Ohio and Washington.

In Michigan, Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, who had led Democratic Frank Murphy, on leave as High Commissioner of the Philippines, in the early returns, trailed later.

Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin had a substantial lead for re-election on the Progressive ticket, and in Minnesota Elmer Benson, Farmer-Laborite who supported the New Deal, was far in advance of the Republican opponent. There was no Democratic candidate for the office.

Victory was conceded to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York by William F. Bleakley, the Republican nominee, in a race that attracted nation-wide attention. Running for re-election at the urgent request of national Democratic leaders, Mr. Lehman clung to his slim advantage from the beginning of the count.

Governors

By the Associated Press

Chief state executives just elected are listed below. Figures in parentheses show terms of office, in years, (4), (2).

Asterisk means re-election. Party of the incumbent is shown when there has been a change of party, followed by the name and party of the new Governor. Republican (R); Democratic (D); Progressive, (P).

Arkansas—(2) Carl E. Bailey (D)
Arizona—(4) R. C. Stanford (D) (D)*
Connecticut—(2) Wilbur F. Cross
Delaware—(4) Incumbent (R) Richard G. McMullen (D)
Florida—(4) Fred. P. Cone (D)
Georgia—(2) E. D. Rivers (D)
Idaho—(2) Barzilla W. Clark (D)
Illinois—(4) Henry Horner (D)*.
Indiana—(4) M. Clifford Townsend (D)
Massachusetts—(2) Charles F. Hurley (D)
Maine—(2)—Incumbent (D) Lewis O. Barrows (R)
(Elected Sept. 14, 1936)
Michigan—(2) Incumbent (R) Frank Murphy (D)
Nebraska—(2) R. L. Cochran (D)*
New Hampshire—(2) Francis P. Murphy (R)
New York—(2) Herbert H. Lehman (D) (Am. Labor)*
North Carolina—(4) Clyde R. Hoey (D)
Ohio—(2) Martin L. Davey (D)*
Rhode Island—(2) Robert E. Quinn (D)
Tennessee—(2) Gordon Browning (D)
Texas—(2) James V. Allred (D)*
Utah—(2) Henry H. Blood (D)*
Vermont—(2) George D. Aiken (R)
Washington—(4) Clarence D. Martin (D)*
Wisconsin—(2) Philip F. La Follette (P)*

Returns from the other 14 states where the Governorship is at stake are incomplete.

Five Women Sure Of Seats in House

(Continued from Page 1)

Honeyman of Oregon, both close personal friends of the Roosevelt family; Mrs. Virginia Jenckes of Indiana, and Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, "dean" of the feminine congressional delegation, who will enter upon her seventh term.

The only Republican woman who successfully withstood the Democratic tide was Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts. Her home city, Lowell, votes Democratic except when it comes to Mrs. Rogers. It has given her a continued vote of confidence since 1925 when she succeeded her husband, John Jacob Rogers, in the House.

Mrs. Kahn Defeated

Most keenly felt, it was agreed here, will be the loss of Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, witty Representative from California who has represented a San Francisco district since 1925, and who was defeated for re-election. This is the first time in 38 years that California will not have a Kahn in Congress. Mrs. Kahn's husband served in the House 26 years and she has been a member for 12. The daughter of Polish immigrants who went to California in gold rush days, Mrs. Kahn has made herself popular with both masculine and feminine colleagues by her frank and clever remarks on public affairs.

The only newcomer in the group appears to be Mrs. Honeyman, a New Dealer. Like Mrs. Isabella Greenway, who served in the House from Arizona last session and declined to run again, Mrs. Honeyman traces her friendship with the Roosevelts to girlhood days. Like Mrs. Greenway she was a member of the Roosevelt wedding party.

Seconded Roosevelt

Mrs. Honeyman has served as vice-chairman of the Oregon State Democratic Committee and made one of the seconding speeches when President Roosevelt was renominated at Philadelphia.

When Mrs. O'Day was declared victor for the second time in the race for a House seat, she sent down to defeat Miss Natalie Couch, who organized the woman's vote for Alfred M. Landon in the East. While Mrs. O'Day's own background is wealthy and privileged, she has long displayed active interest in the less fortunate section of the population. An outstanding pacifist, she has declared she would not stop short of Leavenworth prison for that cause. In politics she has been a co-worker with Mrs. Roosevelt who campaigned for her in 1932.

High in inner party circles, Mrs. O'Day was chairman of the committee that gave the Democratic platform-makers advice on what the women wanted.

"Mayor of Washington"

Mrs. Jenckes, widow of a Terre Haute, Ind., farmer, will enter upon her third term and Mrs. Norton of Jersey City, N. J., the only woman member of Congress to have achieved the chairmanship of a committee. Mrs. Norton is sometimes known as the "Mayor of Washington" because she heads the committee that recommends laws to govern the nation's capital.

With only live woman elected to Congress, women political leaders abandoned all hope of seeing the "largest feminine bloc in history." In the past, there have been as many as nine women in the House at one time. Last session there were six.

To Hattie W. Caraway (D), of Arkansas, will return the distinction of being the only woman Senator when Congress reconvenes. Her feminine companion of the last session, Mrs. Huey P. Long, returns to private life after filling her husband's vacated seat for a brief interlude.

Whether the slim showing made by women in the national election will be offset to any extent by the number of successful feminine candidates on state and local tickets will not be determine until women's groups have had time to receive and analyze returns.

Canada Well Pleased

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 4—Government circles here express considerable satisfaction over the results of the election, feeling that it assures continuation of the Canada-United States Trade Treaty for an indefinite period. It is believed here it may mean a further lowering of the trade barriers between the two countries. There is no doubt but that among the rank and file the re-election of President Roosevelt and the endorsement of his policies is extremely popular, being looked upon as a victory for the masses as opposed to the classes and the big interests.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ting position, which has tied up 49 vessels in New York harbor as a sympathetic gesture. While only two small vessels cleared the New York port yesterday, union and shipping officials say they are confident that heavy sea traffic will be pushing out past the harbor mouth within a few days. They have established recruiting offices to help the thing along.

The strike committee of the Union of Fremen, Oilers and Watertenders, in Providence, R. I., reported that 22 of the crew of 27 on the Steamship Western Sword of the Sword Line had joined the walkout, according to the Associated Press.

In addition, the Standard Oil tanker Atlas was prevented from sailing because of a strike of the deck crew. The crew of the Collier Burgerstar also went on strike.

Cross currents in the efforts of the Federal Government to effect a settlement in the seamen's strike were set up today when Labor Department officials and Commerce Secretary Roper appeared to clash over the proposal of hiring halls where non-union labor could obtain work. Secretary Roper declared he wanted to co-operate. Labor Department men said: "You can co-operate best by ceasing to talk about hiring halls." The Labor Department is now concentrating on obtaining a promise from the strikers to put maintenance crews on ships and to negotiate round table talks.

Election—Calls Startled Comment From Europe

The world applauds America's decision to retain the New Deal while showing less enthusiasm for American securities. From far-off Moscow and Shanghai, across Europe to South American capitals, come words of congratulation. "Roosevelt, we think you're grand!" was the phrase used by Lord Beaverbrook's London Daily Express, and that seems to be the general sentiment abroad. Paris finds the Rightists and Leftists momentarily united in expressions of satisfaction; Fascist Rome applauded the New Deal victory; Soviet Moscow approved America's choice, because it indicated no change in Russo-American relations. Nazi Germany welcomes the return of President Roosevelt "because of his fearlessness"; inscrutable Tokyo declares the continuance of New Deal policies will favorably affect Japanese-American relations. But on the London market American securities took a drop. Brokers described the decline as "a sharp technical reaction," however, and said the long term trend is likely to be higher, a prediction born out by a subsequent stock recovery.

Production—Carpet Company Rewards Workers

Production for plenty means pay in the pocketbook for those workers of Amsterdam, N. Y., who are employed by the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company Inc.; for they were told today that because co-operation of employees had resulted in increased production, the company found itself able to announce, according to the Associated Press, an advance in wages to hourly and piece rate workers, effective next Monday. The plant superintendent did not say how many would be affected nor how much the increase would amount to, but the workers agree that it pays to co-operate. The company has plants in Thompsonville, Conn., and elsewhere, besides its main factory in Amsterdam.

German Railways To Renew Equipment As Employment Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Reichsbahn—German State Railways and the biggest concern of its kind in the world—has announced that 2500 new vehicles are to be ordered in the first half of 1937. These are to include 86 modern steam engines, 18 electrical engines, 383 passenger wagons, 1499 goods wagons and 100 autobuses.

Translated into money values, this will mean work to the amount of 80,000,000 Reichsmarks, about $32,000,000, to the end of next June. Such an item will help much toward preventing the unemployment increase which the winter months generally bring.

The Reichsbahn controls the whole of the railway system of this country with but small, unimportant exceptions, and has also an important power in matters of road transport, through its own autobuses, which are to be found everywhere.

Hamilton Points Need For Militant Minority

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, at 1:45 a. m. today issued the following statement:

"Governor Landon has sent his message to the President, whose re-election is assured. None of those who have stood shoulder to shoulder in this fight need have regrets or fears, for in making this fight they have freely and courageously followed the dictates of their conscience.

Ship Man Discounts Planes for Cargoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scot.—A future when all mails would be air borne and when 17 to 18 knots for a merchant ship would be regarded as a respectable speed was visualized by Sir Richard Holt, speaking at the launching of the motorship Charon here.

Sir Richard, who is the head of the Holt line of steamships, was optimistic regarding the future of the shipbuilding industry. Ships, he said, would be wanted as long as the world went round. He did not think airplanes could possibly carry a serious amount of cargo.

But what owners and builders of ships had to face, he said, was not airplane competition, but the extraordinary desire for national self-sufficiency which had influenced governments all over the world, and which was stopping international trade.

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New Constitution In Dublin Avoids Rift With Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Nov. 4—The statement of Eamon de Valera, president of the Free State Executive Council, before the general congress of the Fianna Fail party yesterday, is generally regarded as reassuring, in so far that it shows there is to be at least some postponement of any possible open breach with Britain.

This view places emphasis upon Mr. de Valera's declaration that "unilateral action on our part is not going to end partition or get the British out of our ports and we must recognize that position. We will do everything in our power to solve these problems as time goes on, but they cannot be solved by unilateral action only. I won't be forced by anyone to take up a position which I cannot hold."

British Issue Reserved

On the other hand it is recognized that the bill, of which he announced immediate introduction to "give us a constitution which the Irish people would themselves freely choose if Britain were a million miles away," involves very grave potentialities. It is noticed, however, with satisfaction, that it is to be concerned mainly with internal affairs, while the question of relations with Britain and the Commonwealth are to be reserved for some subsequent occasion.

Popular Vote Planned

There is every reason to believe that Mr. De Valera has planned to have the constitution passed in the Dail by Christmas so that it may be submitted to the people toward the end of January or early in February, 1937.

The constitution will be the big item of the Dail session which opened today and if, as anticipated, it is introduced during the first week, the second reading should take place shortly after the middle of November, and the first of December should see things reaching the committee stage which is really the most important period of progress and, in view of the big issues involved, likely to be the most protracted as well as the hardest fought.

Wide Field of Debate

These issues embrace the position of the Saorstat in relation to the British Commonwealth; the place of the Crown; the office of the Governor-General; the proposal to set up a new office of Supreme Head of the State, and, in all probability, a new Second Chamber.

All of those present an immense field for debate and amendments and if, as would seem more than probable, the Opposition, led by Mr. William T. Cosgrave, decides to take full advantage of the opportunities, the committee stage should take up a long time and, possibly, go into the new year. The attitude of Fine Gael, however, will entirely depend upon the nature of the new instrument and that will not be known until the text of the bill becomes available.

People's Representative

Mr. De Valera has, on many occasions, given public expression to certain changes which he considers necessary and he has definitely committed himself to the abolition of the Governor General, who at present is the representative of the Crown, and to replacing him by a supreme head of the state who would officially represent the state at all ceremonies and functions. This head, Mr. De Valera has also stated, will represent the people and nobody else.

Drought Refugees Move To Farms in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — State Representative A. B. McPhaul of Baldwin county, Alabama, announced here that 600 families from the drought-seared areas of Minnesota and the Dakotas soon would begin moving into the county to make new homes on small farms they have purchased there. Mr. McPhaul said an official of a land company had told him that hundreds of farm sites had been sold following social tests by representatives of the prospective emigrants. Baldwin county is one of the principal truck-producing areas of the South.

Where Amos Preached Social Justice

Village of Bethel Noted for Flaming Rebuke of the Prophet Against Oppression of the Poor—In His Day Bethel Was a Royal City—Earlier, Jacob Rested Here, Pillowed on a Stone, and Saw Visions

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Thirtieth of 51 Articles

BETHEL, Palestine—Bethel is a meager little village less than 10 miles north of Jerusalem. It is surrounded by stunted fields, amid which arise a number of flourishing gardens and a few wide-spreading trees.

It seems to possess no treasure except four springs, flowing into a reservoir about which thirsty animals gather at all times of day. Few places appear less attractive, for it is dry, hot, lonely and covered with stones. One would think history might be glad to pass it by without notice.

But that is not the case at all. This was once a national capital, the home of a king and nobles, the site of a royal palace and splendid temple. The rich of the land gathered here for amusement, business and worship. It was the meeting place of several vital roads, and a military center.

Its inhabitants considered Bethel "on the map." And it was. It still is, indeed. But not because of those palaces, mansions or barracks. They all disappeared without leaving a trace. It was visions that caused Jacob to give to Luz its new name of Bethel. Visions and convictions. They seemed to arise from the very stones.

Jacob's Vision

It was there that a wayward youth, Jacob, in the darkness of night, saw a bright picture that influenced his whole life, and indeed the life of humanity. He was a striking example of how good can be accomplished, even by very imperfect agents.

Forced to flee from his home because of an act of deception, he followed a well-worn trail through Palestine toward northern Syria. He came here alone and weary, the third night out, and sat down on a stone to rest.

It was a desolate place, for neither palace nor temple had yet been built. He ate one of the pile of cold pancakes which his mother had given him, drank from a spring and shivered in the chill of the evening. There seemed to be no end to his road, there was no one near to call him friend or bid him welcome, and his prospects seemed as black as night.

I am sure he sighed as he brushed the pebbles away, drew his big goat-hair cape about him and curled up with his head on a smooth stone to sleep.

But then the night grew very bright and this fugitive boy with rather shifting habits saw a beautiful future in which he was to bless mankind. When he rose, he dedicated the dreary stony place to his vision. He dedicated himself also, and later gave his new name of Israel to the people whose vital spiritual tradition has blessed mankind.

The Thorn Gatherer

But the brightest vision seen in Bethel was not that of Jacob but of Amos. Here he drew a picture of world justice and universal righteousness that has never grown dim.

I had long wanted to stand in the place where Amos preached his great sermon, so one day I walked to Bethel from Jerusalem, passing along dry valleys and climbing parched, stone-covered hills under a flaming sun. I met several listless shepherds with flocks of fat-tailed sheep, and was much impressed by a lithe and haggard girl, carrying home a great load of dry thorn bushes for fuel.

The days meant little for her except to scour blistering rocks for unwieldy sharp-pronged twigs, and with them on her back to stagger up the steeps in the relentless heat.

Meeting me, she stopped and in sign language asked for some water, which I gave her. She drank copiously from my canteen, wiped her lips with a dirty sleeve, hitched her thorns further up on her shoulders and trudged on again, carefully seeking places for her bare feet among the flint-like stones.

Owner of 29 Villages

As I continued my way toward Bethel I recalled an amiable farmer who had been my automobile companion a few days earlier in Syria. "I own 3000 acres," he had boasted, in order to impress me with his greatness, "and 29 villages."

"What do you mean, you own villages?" I asked.

"They're on my land," he answered, surprised at my stupidity. "The people in them are my peasants. They have nothing. They work my land and give me a share." He seemed pleased with the arrangement.

He was an Arab, as was the half-starved girl with the thorn bushes. The same system of great landlords and landless masses prevailed in Palestine 2700 years ago, or at least was coming into being then. Men were joining field to field, and accumulating in a few hands the choice lands of Israel.

At Bethel a daring shepherd named Amos made a dramatic protest against it. He entered the very fortress of plunderers and ordered them to return the booty they had taken from the weak.

Amos came from Tekoa, some 20 miles south of Bethel. It was almost too small to be called a village. There were a couple of crude stone houses on top of a rocky hill and a number of tents on neighboring heights. The country is brown and dry with a few patches of coarse grass straggling amid the endless drifts of stone.

Amos of Tekoa

It is the edge of an utterly barren wilderness where sheer desolation rolls down to the stifling Dead Sea Valley over jumbled clumps of naked hills, in whose jagged valleys are found no watercourses.

There Amos spent his monotonous days, watching his gaunt neighbors struggle for subsistence. He went up to Jerusalem 10 miles away, appears to have journeyed to Samaria about 36 miles further, saw palaces where men of luxury reveled, visited temples where great men worshiped, and observed how the wealthy were buying up fields, taking widows' homes, controlling the courts, bribing the officials and imprisoning debtors for trifling sums that would buy a pair of sandals.

He noticed how the wealthy people lay upon beds of ivory and stretched themselves on couches, sang riotous songs and drank their wine from bowls. When he returned to his neighbors and watched his sheep beside the desert, his indignation grew into a passion.

From the heights over which he led his flocks in search of pasture he pictured to himself the world and history. He saw Phoenician ships, desert caravans, Philistine peasants, Egypt that had already risen and fallen through a score of dynasties, Babylon in decline, and the terrific power of Assyria rising to the pinnacle of world supremacy. About were seas and deserts; above were stars, the grand canopy of heaven, winds, tempests, rains and droughts.

He reduced it all to unity and discovered the supreme meaning of the countless changes. In the sufferings, catastrophes, fall of cities and collapse of states he perceived a fixed, unwavering purpose that brought order out of confusion. God was establishing right and was leading men to a reign of justice.

Moved by this conviction, Amos goes to Bethel, the royal city with a grand temple where the king's high priest officiates. It is a day of festival, during a year of plenty, so people have come from afar to celebrate. Well dressed crowds have gathered before the temple, loud music fills the court, long-haired priests with gorgeous raiment chant amid clouds of thick incense, and rich sacrifices roast on all the altars. There is no end of rams and bulls, of silk, gold bracelets, and ivory fans; while the locks of the young men that fall in curls over their Phoenician gowns are fragrant with ointment from distant Arabia.

Confronting them all, the shepherd cries, "Woe to them that are at ease. . . . That lie upon beds of ivory, and stretch themselves upon their couches. . . . That chant to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of musick . . . : but they are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph."

This rebuke followed the flaming words recorded in the Book of Amos, which is conceded to be the oldest writing, as we have it, in the Bible: "I hate, I despise your feast days. . . . I will not hear the melody of thy viols. But let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream."

Plea for Social Justice

Before that Amos had said, ". . . prepare to meet thy God, O Israel. For, lo, he that formeth the mountains, and createth the wind, and declareth unto man what is his thought, that maketh the morning darkness, and treadeth upon the high places of the earth, The LORD, The God of hosts, is his name."

Then Amos went back to his flocks. But his voice was never silenced. It was carried from hut to hut, from land to land, and from age to age. His message was taken up by greater teachers, amplified and exalted, until it became humanity's best way of life.

National catastrophes came; Israel and Judah were swept away. Amos' people were scattered to the ends of the earth and his state disappeared from history; new empires sprang up, new continents were discovered, machines were built, the forms of life transformed—but we still look for inspiration and courage to this Tekoan shepherd and to his later fellow prophet Micah, who said, "What doth the LORD require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Bethel is now a crude neglected village of listless peasants far from the crowded ways of the modern world. But as I sat under one of its trees, a score of million men and women were wandering unemployed in the Western lands, thwarted multitudes in a world of overflowing bounty.

If only justice rolled down as waters, we could all be happy. I think there can be no sound statesmanship, morality, or religion not based on the appeal of Amos at Bethel.

Luther Statue Dedicated in Park At Baltimore

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4—A bronze figure of Martin Luther, leader of the German Reformation, has been placed in a commanding position on Mount Royal terrace at the entrance to Druid Hill Park here. The statute was a gift to the city of Baltimore by the late Arthur Wallenhorst, jeweler.

Miss Eva Marie Luther, daughter of Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, unveiled the monument at exercises in which 8000 persons participated. The unveiling was accompanied by the strains of Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus."

The statue, which is 19 feet tall, is erected upon a 10-foot pedestal of pink granite which in turns rests on a concrete base five feet above the ground. Landscaping of the site was done by William W. Emmart.

At Beginning of Modern Age

Tribute to Martin Luther as "one of the few men whose shadow lengthens with the passing of the generations," was paid by the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Jacobs, president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Mount Airy in Philadelphia. "He was the pioneer and in some respects the founder of the modern age," Dr. Jacobs said.

More than 3000 Sunday school children marched to the terrace in a procession. A choir of 50 voices from Gettysburg College assisted in the exercises.

Mayor Howard W. Jackson accepted the statue for Baltimore from George W. Livingston, chairman of the board of trustees of the fund of $50,000 left by Mr. Wallenhorst for the erection of the monument. The only inscription relative to the donor was, "Given by a Baltimore jeweler." Martin Luther's hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," was sung by the audience. The Rev. Fritz O. Evers, pastor of Zion Church, of which Mr. Wallenhorst was a member, made a brief address in German, and then introduced Ambassador Luther.

"May our Lutheran inheritance," said the Ambassador, "coming to us out of the depth of history, prove to be a foundation of genuine mutual understanding between the great people of the United States and of Martin Luther's fatherland, and be a constructive force in the maintenance of peace throughout the world."

Two wreaths were placed at the base of the monument, one from Martin Luther's birthplace, Quackenbruck, Ger., and one from Zion Church. The German wreath bore a swastika emblem.

Democrat Wins as Republican

CHICAGO (AP)—A Chicago Democrat may be legally seated in the Illinois lower house as a Republican. Democratic voters "wrote in" the name of Richard J. Daley in the Republican column, and he ran ahead of the Republican "write in" candidate.

Lotteries for Charity Barred By South Australian Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Acting upon the report of a Royal Commission, the Government has decided against establishing a lottery in this State to raise funds for charities.

In certain quarters a demand for its introduction had been made and Premier Richard L. Butler announced that the Cabinet would abide by the finding of an independent body of investigators which was appointed. Its members traveled in other Australian cities where lotteries are operating and took voluminous evidence.

"We are adverse to any form of lottery," states the commission which makes the following comments upon the position of lotteries already operating in Australia:

Can Be Sold to Children

"History shows that lotteries are transient, and that they usually come into existence at times of shortage of revenue, but that in due course it becomes necessary to prohibit them.

"At present four states in Australia are content to rely on this unstable means of finance. In none of the states that have lotteries is there any prohibition against the sale of tickets to any person on account of age, and it would not be an offense to sell a ticket to a child of five years of age, or even younger.

"There are grounds for the belief that the lotteries in other states would not be as successful as they are if persons under age were prohibited from purchasing tickets; and in our opinion this is an undesirable feature of those lotteries."

Easiest Form of Gambling

The commission points out that there is a strong body of public opinion against the establishment of a lottery on social and political grounds alone. The report is most critical of a lottery for moral reasons. It says, 'A lottery, being the easiest form of gambling and calling for no skill or thought on the part of the gambler, is therefore one of the most pernicious forms.

"The attraction is most strong where there is a large prize, and the appeal is mostly to those in poor circumstances. The result is that large numbers of people who cannot really afford the price of a ticket yield to the temptation, particularly when their appetites are whetted by insidious advertisements."

Necessities Sacrificed

"Witnesses in Brisbane and Sydney, including some who supported the lotteries, agreed that subscribers to lotteries were often not able to afford the money, and deprived themselves, or their children, of food and clothing in order to purchase lottery tickets.

"A lottery is particularly harmful as regards young people, and gives rise to a belief that all gambling if legal is morally right. Young people are given facilities for gambling before they are able properly to understand what they are doing, and this with the sanction of the state. Further, the tendency is for young people to regard the lottery and not thrift and hard endeavor as their hope of financial success.

"A government when giving its sanction to a lottery must realize that by so doing it is not protecting citizens, but is allowing them to be exploited."

Rebels Push Battle Lines Against Madrid's Suburbs

MADRID, Nov. 4 (AP)—Madrid's inhabitants watched from their housetops the fight for possession of their city's suburbs.

The familiar warning sirens sounded every half hour as enemy planes flew over the capital.

There was no attempt yesterday to continue the aerial bombings which have taken a toll of 216 lives since last Friday.

Insurgent aviators contented themselves with showering down leaflets calling upon the populace to surrender.

Flying high, the planes banked and dived far out of range of Government—anti-aircraft batteries.

On the rooftops, the city's residents clustered silently to watch the battles their fighting forces were waging to halt the enemy advance almost within the city's suburbs.

Flames shot skyward through the evening dusk as insurgent planes loosed incendiary bombs near Getafe, a suburb which houses one of Madrid's two principal airports.

As has been the case ever since the insurgent planes started their daily Madrid visits, not a single Government craft took the air against them.

Fascist infantry columns advanced under aerial protection almost to the streets of Madrid's environs.

One column was reported only three miles from Getafe, and about 11 miles from Madrid proper.

At Leganes, a scarce five miles south of the capital, the Government hastily mobilized tanks and artillery, presumably for a counter-attack.

Paris Leaders Cited To Answer Charges

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum and Finance Minister Vincent Auriol were cited today to appear in police court Jan. 4 to answer charges of fraud.

The citation was obtained by a committee representing holders of Government bonds. The committee said the criminal complaint had been made because of "difficulties offered by the judge" in a civil action brought by the Taxpayers' Federation, based on the same charges.

The taxpayers' suit, which was dismissed by the court, charged Premier Blum defrauded the public by pressing sale of Government bonds when he knew secret devaluation negotiations were being conducted.

In quashing the taxpayers' suit, the court declared that M. Blum acted in his official rather than personal capacity and that Parliament ratified his action.

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Sweden Co-operates With Latvia In Building Big Power Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—A contract has been signed with a Swedish concern for the erection of a large power station on the River Daugava about 25 miles up the river from here, where there are rapid falls.

The new station is to have an initial capacity of 35,000 kilowatts and will cost 23,000,000 lats (about $7,000,000), or, with the cost of land, 30,000,000 lats. Extension of the plant up to 70,000,000 kilowatts is to be provided for.

Electricity produced will be twice as much as that of the Riga Electric Works, and a considerable extension of the electrification of industry and traffic in Latvia is planned. It is hoped that power will be first obtainable from the new station in 1939 on Nov. 18 (the anniversary of the Latvian State), although the whole station will not be completed until June, 1940.

The Foundation Company of New York and other firms had been competing for the contract. Credit facilities were among difficulties encountered during negotiations lasting for several years. The Swedish concerns had an advantage in being such near neighbors of Latvia. Cooperation in every possible way between the two countries is the aim of the Latvian Government.

The contract, which is the largest ever entered into by the Latvian Government, is with Swedish firms. Furthermore, Finance Minister Ludwig Ehkis has pointed out that Sweden and Latvia have similar climatic conditions.

Therefore, the Swedes are able to compare the conditions on the River Daugava (Düna) with their own, using at the same time experiences gained in other countries while executing similar orders. At the same time, Mr. Ehkis expressed the hope that this contract will generally stimulate business connections between Sweden and Latvia by means of the existing Lettish-Swedish clearing system.

The whole administrative and technical staff as well as the employees and the workmen on the job have to be Lettish citizens, and, if necessary, 12 Swedish experts are allowed to be appointed with the permission of the Lettish superintendent of the work.

The erection work is to be executed with finantial means of the Lettish Government, and Sweden is granting the Lettish Government a loan of 11,000,000 Swedish crowns.

Westerners Now Seek North Carolina Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A group of practical corn-belt farmers and experienced livestock men plan to "reverse the historic order of things" and come to North Carolina, in contrast with those who migrated west from this State, Capus M. Waynick, chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, has been informed by a Chicago citizen.

They have their eyes on a section of Columbus county and intend to go there, en masse, if satisfactory highways can be built. That is why they took the matter up with Chairman Waynick, who said he "favors the movement."

In his statement to Mr. Waynick, the Chicagoan said, concerning the proposed migration of this farm colony to North Carolina.

"Such a community will constitute a most desirable and valuable contribution to North Carolina's present system of agriculture, for the reason that these western farmers, experienced in the production of food, grain and forage crops, and also in the breeding and handling of all types of livestock, will open up and occupy these rich, undeveloped delta lands which native tobacco and cotton growers do not know how to utilize to the maximum extent

Off to Arctic Go Messages By Radio on Saturday Night

Radio Comment

Arctic radios are being groomed for their winter task, the reception of Saturday night personal messages to mounties, fur traders, nuns, missionaries, doctors, nurses, prospectors and trappers, isolated far north of the railways in Canada's northernmost regions. The personal messages start another season on Saturday, Nov. 7, from 11 to 12 midnight, E. S. T.

To within 800 miles of the North Pole, at Craig harbor, Ellesmere Island, the world's most northerly police post, listeners are going to be tuned to Canadian stations each Saturday night, for somewhere a mother, father, sister or brother, has sent a message to Ottawa for transmission Saturday night.

Population Grows

Relatives and friends make Saturday night radio messages their contact through the winter with the growing number of whites who live in the far north. To some, these messages are their only contact with their relatives and friends outside till the next annual supply boat brings mail in the summer. To others, the messages are supplementary to the weekly or monthly air mail service.

The Saturday night messages have grown from a small beginning in the early days of radio, when few sets were to be found in the far north. Then American stations carried the service to Canada's most northern citizens. In recent years, Canadian stations have developed the service as the northland has grown in population, and from the few broadcasts each winter have come the weekly hour long services from November to May over more than 30 stations. In the same way, the number of messages carried has grown, till last year over 6250 messages were sent out.

Start From Ottawa

The messages come from all parts of the world. Many of the northerners hail from Great Britain. Distant relatives avail themselves of the service to keep in touch with homey news with their isolated sons, nephews, friends. From all parts of the Dominion and many parts of the United States, messages flock to Ottawa for transmission.

Good Reception

Reception is good in the Arctic. On the broadcast bands, European and Asiatic stations are heard. One listener in Dawson City, Yukon, always tunes to London on the short waves for his news. He gets it regularly three times a day, with his meals. And though the thousands of personal messages go out into space to some isolated white man or woman around whose log cabin or frame house the Arctic snows are piled high, most of the messages get through.

A recent check-up in the eastern Arctic, the remotest area of all relying on annual supply ships, showed that out of some 900 messages, more than half were perfectly received; and of the remainder, only 14 had not been heard, with the rest imperfectly picked up.

All One Neighborhood

Everybody in the Arctic sits at a radio on Saturday nights, and those who are out on the trail carry portable sets; for no one would willingly miss a Saturday night program. They listen the whole time, too; for the northerners all know, or have heard of, one another. They share the good news and the bad which comes over the radio waves to their friends in the North.

For a different radio thrill, sit in some Saturday night late, tuned to a Canadian station. Follow the messages which go to nearly the top of the world, if you can, on a map. It is a revelation to find so many people living in the Arctic "wastes."

* * *

With the third solo test demonstration of television scheduled in Radio City, New York, on Nov. 6, for a number of distinguished foreign radio officials, England began the daily transmission of television service on an experimental basis in London early in the week. Two systems, the Baird and Marconi, are being employed and television receivers are being marketed by a half dozen concerns.

All program details for television are being handled by the British Broadcasting Corporation. In London's Waterloo station the Baird concern has erected a television set as a public "looking-in" place. The television programs, which come from the Alexandra Palace, north of London, are on the air every day except Sunday, from 3 to 4 and 9 to 10 p. m. The Baird and Marconi systems alternate in programs, but receivers are capable of picking up both transmissions.

* * *

In lieu of the Christmas talk to the Empire which his father, King George V, was in the custom of relaying, King Edward VIII will make a special address to the Empire on the evening of Coronation Day, the British Broadcasting Company has announced. King Edward's talk, which will be the first act after his accession, will come from Buckingham Palace.

Wednesday, Nov. 4

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; operatic selections: "Vittorio Veneto" talk; vocal concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"The New Aspect of German towns—Munich." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:10 p. m.—Natural science talk, No. 5. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Folklore. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—"Happy Programs." PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Toronto—9 p. m.—"The Music Hall": variety. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—9:50 p. m.—"Coronel and Falkland Islands." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Thursday, Nov. 5

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Scenes from "Wallenstein's Tod" of Friedrich von Schiller. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—Short Story: "A Lonely Ride," Bret Harte. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Musical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Montreal—9 p. m.—"A Waltz Dream": vocal trio; orchestra. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—9:25 p. m.—"Under Big Ben," talk; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Friday, Nov. 6

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; vocal concert. Rome's Midnight Voice. Operatic selections. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—Symphonic Concert, BBC Empire Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—Program dedicated to Poland. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Liszt and the Women": radio play. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Montreal—9 p. m.—"A Waltz Dream." CRCX, 48.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Royal Marines, Plymouth division. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Pittsburgh — 12 midnight — DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, Nov. 7

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"Introduction to Science"; Geology. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—7:11 p. m.—"Y Gaeaf" (Winter). Welsh part-songs and poetry. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Toronto—7:45 p. m.—"Book Review" Prof. J. F. Macdonald. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg; CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—Scottish Dance Music. Heather Sextet. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Sunday, Nov. 8

Boston—5:15 p. m.—Civil service discussions. Robert L. Johnson and Prof. William Y. Elliott. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
London—6 p. m.—Beethoven quartet by Hirsch String Quartet; band of His Majesty's Irish Guards. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The World's Week in Review," Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor. W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"The German Minstrel Comes." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Monday, Nov. 9

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Brahms's Sonata in D Minor, Marta Linz, violinist; Prof. Michael Raucheisen, pianist. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—Lord Mayor's banquet; address by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin; BBC Empire Orchestra in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.23m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—7:30 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental recital. TPA-2, 19.6m, 15.2meg.

Tuesday, Nov. 10

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News" W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
London—6:55 p. m.—"Within the Law": sketch. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—7:30 p. m.—Literary readings. TPA-2, 19.6m, 15.24meg.
London—9 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra; talk, "Imperial Affairs"; "Shire Shanties," county songs; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Wednesday, Nov. 11

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—Wagner songs, Henny Wolff; Songs of the Harpist; "Gotterdammerung"; "Spin, Spin, My Dear Daughter." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6 p. m.—Bach piano recital; pipe music; scenes from "The Trojan Women" of Euripides; Canadian String Trio. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.2m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Landon Gets Down To State Business

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon outlined a program of state business, rest and duck hunting today on the morning after his crushing defeat at the polls by President Roosevelt.

The 1936 Republican choice smiled a welcome to reporters in his capitol office. He was standing at his desk, thumbing over a stack of telegrams when newsmen entered.

"Anything in the election on which you wish to comment?" he was asked.

"Not this morning," he replied.

A reporter asked when he expected to see John D. M. Hamilton, Republican chairman.

"When he gets cleaned up in Chicago and comes home," Governor Landon replied. "He told me last night it probably would be in four or five days."

The Governor was asked about any future Republican party plans.

"I wouldn't want to discuss that now," he replied.

University Boys Great Georgiana Book Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, has announced the purchase at public sale in Thomasville of the celebrated Louis S. Moore Georgiana collection of books, which will bring to the university the greatest and most valuable single acquisition of books in the history of the 152-year-old institution.

This collection, while not so widely known as the DeRenne Library of Wormsloe, is, according to Duncan Burnett, librarian of the university, a magnificent and rare library. While it does not contain the unique and super-rarities to be found at Wormsloe, it is next to that the greatest collection in Georgia and one of the greatest collections of books in any state in the Union.

It contains 4000 bound volumes and several thousand rare pamphlets on every phase of Georgia, with a large number of important and rare maps. The collection also contains hundreds of books by recent Georgia authors. Mr. Moore was a graduate of the university of the class of 1906, and was prominent in state affairs, at one time having been candidate for the office of secretary of state. He is said to have conceived the idea which resulted in his great collection of books while browsing as an undergraduate among the books on Georgia and by Georgians in the library of the university.

Announcement of the housing organization and availability of this rare collection of books for students of Georgia history from all over the country will be made later.

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Lodge Defeats Curley for Senate as Roosevelt Sweeps Massachusetts

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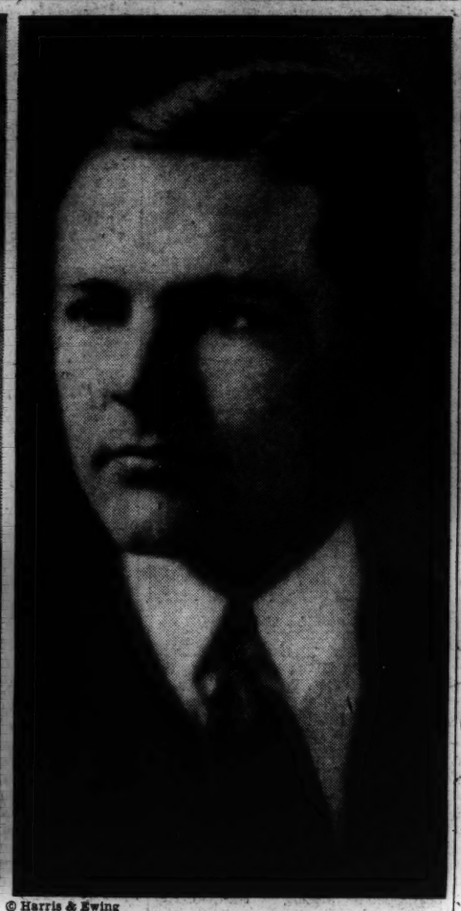
Attorney General (D)

By a Staff Photographer
Thomas H. Buckley
State Auditor (D)

By a Staff Photographer
Charles F. Hurley
Governor (D)



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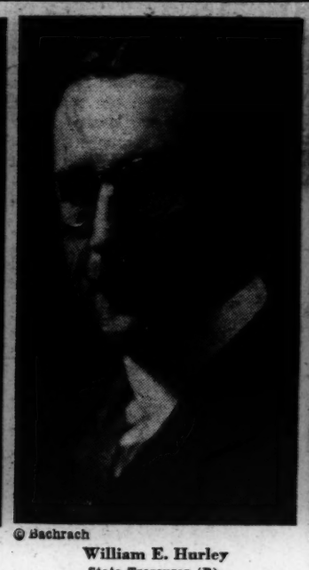
United States Senator (R)

Oppenheim
Francis E. Kelly
Leading for Lieutenant Governor (D)



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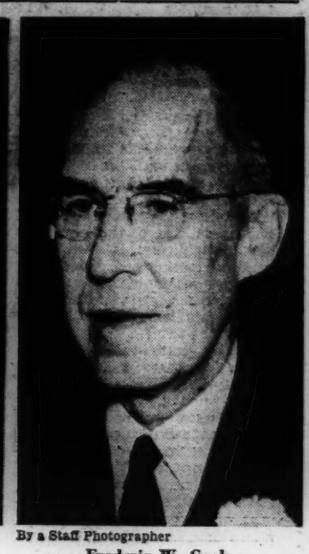
William E. Hurley
State Treasurer (R)



By a Staff Photographer
Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of State (R)

Only Two of the Six New England States Hold to Traditions

Maine and Vermont Cling to Republican Column While the Other Four States Throw Their Vote to the New Deal

Of the 41 Electoral Votes in Area, 33 of Them Will Go to Roosevelt

Whatever Gains Republicans Made in the Farming Districts Were Overcome and Distanced in the Industrial Cities

By **Robert R. Mullen**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The once stalwart New England of Adams, Webster, Blaine and Coolidge appears to have split—as final tabulations on yesterday's presidential election are made—along not too sharply limned economic and geographical lines, so that the three southern New England states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are today found more or less decisively in the Democratic column while two northern commonwealths, Maine and Vermont stood alone in the nation in retaining their traditional Republicanism.

New Hampshire found its northern section Republican, its southern part Democratic. The outcome in the Granite State was so close that it remained doubtful until mid-morning, when complete returns from the state's 296 precincts gave President Roosevelt 106,221, and Gov. Alfred M. Landon 103,626.

Early returns from the farming districts, where live a preponderance of the Yankees of song and story, piled up substantial leads for the Grand Old Party. As reports came in from the Merrimack river valley industrial centers, however, the Democratic cause took an upswing.

This contrast between the voting of the farming hills and the factory dales of New Hampshire is illustrative of the whole political picture in New England today.

President Roosevelt succeeded in separating the vote of the factory workers, mostly first and second generation immigrants, from the old-line New England vote, and the newer factors now appear to hold the superior political power.

The numerical strength of this Democratic vote lies in southern New England, so the net effect in the six once impregnable G. O. P. strongholds was that 33 of their 41 electoral votes went to the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

It was something that had not happened so emphatically since a glowering John Adams leaving the Presidency set his carriage wheels a-creaking out of Washington and back to New England, intent on organizing a bloc that would forever stand against the ideas of Jefferson.

The party changed its name and had its ups and downs until the Civil War, but since Lincoln freed the slaves and the Great White-Plumed Knight, as James G. Blaine was dubbed, rode through the land

New England has voted Republican. It took something like Teddy Roosevelt's Bull Moose campaign or the appeals of the latter-day Roosevelt to swing it otherwise.

Connecticut swept up unparalleled majorities to place its Presidential electors in the Democratic columns for the first time since Theodore Roosevelt split the Republicans in 1912. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, former Dean of the Yale graduate school, was re-elected Governor for the fourth successive term. He is the first chief executive of the state to enjoy that honor since the Civil War. William A. Buckingham held the office from 1858 to 1866.

The majorities for President Roosevelt and Governor Cross were impressive. The President polled a majority of 100,000 votes yesterday, although four years ago he lost Connecticut to Herbert Hoover by 6788.

Only Calvin Coolidge, who carried Connecticut in 1924 by 136,138, exceeded the majority given President Roosevelt yesterday.

For the first time in its history Connecticut elected an all Democratic delegation to the National House of Representatives to join the state's two Democratic senators. Even the veteran Republican Schuyler Merritt, counted on to lead his party, fell before the ephocal Democratic avalanche. He lost his House of Representatives seat in Congress to Alfred N. Phillips, former mayor of Stamford.

Prior to the election, Governor Cross had issued a call for a special session of the State Legislature to meet tomorrow for consideration of unemployment insurance measures, to coincide with the national social security act.

Since Republican opposition to this type of legislation has been promised it was gratifying to Governor Cross to learn that Democrats had gained commanding majorities in the state senate and were assured of a majority of at least one in the state House of Representatives.

Governor Cross also found re-elected to office with him, Lieutenant Governor Frank Hayes, Secretary of State John Satti, State Treasurer John S. Addis, and State Comptroller Charles L. Schwartz.

Vermont remained true to the Grand Old Party and became one of the few states that served crumbs of comfort to Republicans. But they were scanty crumbs, for Vermont has only three electoral votes to give.

Governor Landon, topping a successful Republican ticket, led President Roosevelt by nearly 19,000 votes.

George D. Aiken, a well known horticulturalist, who rose successively from the Vermont House of Representatives to the Lieutenant Governorship, was elected to the gubernatorial post yesterday.

Maine clung to its custom, broken only once in a presidential election since the Civil War, by giving its five electoral votes to Governor Landon.

The national election came almost as an anticlimax to the hectic state battle of Sept. 15, in which Governor Landon himself traveled to Maine to appeal for Republican votes.

The Kansan's vote coincided with the 166,631 cast for Herbert Hoover in 1932. President Roosevelt polled

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and much colder tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near or somewhat below 40 degrees; possibly light snow Thursday back from the coast; moderate to fresh northerly or northeasterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Rain and colder; much colder in extreme south portion tonight; Thursday rain; probably changing to snow and colder.

Vermont: Rain and colder tonight; Thursday rain; changing to snow and colder.

Massachusetts: Rain and much colder tonight; Thursday rain and colder, probably changing to snow in the west portion.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; much colder tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast or north winds and overcast weather with rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	62	Minneapolis	30	16
Bermuda	74	72	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	30	30	New York	62	62
Denver	30	26	Norfolk	66	64
Helena	30	26	Philadelphia	66	64
Jacksonville	72	68	St. Louis	26	26
Kansas City	24	22	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	56	52	Washington	66	64
Miami	78	76			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 4.
B—Minimum, Nov. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:04 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Thursday, 3:46 a. m.; height, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:04 p. m.

Massachusetts Returns

Returns from 1733 election precincts out of 1765, including all of Boston, give:

President

Landon (R)	750,789
Lemke (U)	117,290
Roosevelt (D)	915,900

Senator
(1641 Precincts)

Curley (D)	676,790
Lodge (R)	801,706
O'Brien (U)	118,526

Governor
(1704 Precincts)

Haigis (R)	798,256
Hurley (D)	825,064

Lieutenant Governor
(1578 Precincts)

Kelly (D)	755,973
Saltonstall (R)	752,703

Secretary of State
(1578 Precincts)

Cook (R)	790,902
Santosuosso (D)	694,848

State Treasurer
(1578 Precincts)

James M. Hurley (D)	711,752
William E. Hurley (R)	787,230

State Auditor
(1578 Precincts)

Buckley (D)	712,470
Wood (R)	703,490

Attorney General
(1578 Precincts)

Dever (D)	785,858
Forte (R)	695,228

Mrs. Rogers Wins; Votes Uncertain For Other Women

The fate of most of Massachusetts, women candidates still lies hidden in the ballot boxes. With all election offices swamped by the Commonwealth's hugest vote total, the counting of ballots has not yet reached into the lower bracket offices where the majority of women candidates are striving for posts.

So far, the only woman to have received the verdict of the voters is Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of the Massachusetts Fifth Congressional District. She apparently is the only female Republican member of Congress to have survived the fresh wave of Democratic pluralities. Although she comes from the city of Lowell, which traditionally votes Democratic, she has been regularly re-elected since 1925, when she succeeded to the seat of her husband, John Jacob Rogers.

Three other women are running for seats in Massachusetts' 15 congressional districts. They are Agnes C. Reavey, Democrat, of Springfield, Florence H. Luscomb, People's Labor ticket, of Boston, and Nora Ouimette Duprey, Socialist Party, of New Bedford. As yet no returns on their votes are available, although Agnes C. Reavey is known to be pushing the Republican candidate in a neck-and-neck fight.

In the various contests for the eight seats on the Executive Council, only one woman's name appears. It is Julia Goldman of Lynn, who is running on the Socialist ticket. Predictions are unanimous that her chances are negligible.

For the 40 State Senate seats only two women are on the lists. Mary

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Strike Is Spreading at Boston Docks

Boston News Today

Crews of Sixteen Vessels Involved

Crews of 16 vessels in Boston, numbering 700 men, will be on strike by nightfall, according to Bennett Murphy, chairman of the so-called insurgent strike committee, which appears to be making good its threat to tie up Boston's entire shipping activity.

Even while Mr. Bennett spoke, the 30 members of the crew on the Export Lines steamer, Export, walked out as the vessel docked this morning. There are now eight vessels detained here by the strike—the Dorothy Luckenbach, the William Luckenbach, the Arizonan, the Quaker City, the Oakmar, the Acadia and the St. John. Eight more vessels were expected in port later today.

With the strike committee also declaring they would prevent the sailings of two Eastern Steamship Lines steamers tonight, the crew of each boat today sent spokesmen to Alton B. Sharp, president of that company, notifying him that the men wished to abide by their agreement, and stick to the ships, but that they fear interference.

Extra details of police are to patrol the vicinity of the pier tonight when the steamer St. John is scheduled to sail for New York and the steamer Yarmouth, for Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John, N. B. Mr. Sharp said today that men on the Eastern ships feel the walkout is an outlaw strike, designed solely to wrest control from present officers.

Mr. Murphy was called into conference with Mr. Sharp this afternoon and returned to confer with the strike committee. Mr. Sharp said that the steamers will sail tonight.

Strikers claimed two more ships were tied up today. The oil tanker, Empire Arrow, at the Jenney company's dock in Chelsea Creek, and the American Diamond Lines steamer, Black Gull, at the Army Base. Agents are making efforts, however, to sail the Black Gull this afternoon, for Antwerp by way of New York and Albany. The Southern Pacific-Morgan line steamer, El Oriente, sailed from Mystic docks on time this noon for Houston and Galveston via New York.

Rumored retaliations on the part of ship owners by closing down

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

Guilt Admitted In Stamp Racket

A plea of guilty to charges of alteration of Internal Revenue stamps for purposes of re-sale was filed today by Don C. C. Lewis in the Federal District Court in Boston.

Lewis, eighth of a gang believed to have defrauded the Government of $400,000, pleaded guilty to the special charge of "conspiracy to alter internal revenue stamps." All eight defendants have pleaded guilty to

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Tonight at Eight-Thirty"; "We Were Dancing," "Fumed Oak" and "Shadow Play." Plays by Noel Coward. First appearance of the dramatist in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Soak the Rich," featuring Walter Connolly. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:50. "March of Time"; a Mickey Mouse cartoon: "Through the Looking Glass," and other shorts. Tomorrow: Premiere 8:30 p. m. of "Carnival in Flanders." All seats reserved.

TREMONT—"Kind Lady," with Aline McMahon. 9, 11:36 a. m., 2:12, 5:25, 8:28. Also "39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. 10:16 a. m., 12:52, 3:44, 6:52, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:50, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

UNIVERSITY—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" with Gary Cooper. 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "The Virginia Judge," with Walter Kelly. 1:30, 4:30, 8:00.

METROPOLITAN—"Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," starring Gladys George. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Stage: Red Nichols and his orchestra, also Blackstone the magician with cast of 40 entertainers.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Shirley Temple in "Dimples." Fenway: 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:12. Paramount: 10:28 a. m., 1:13, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Rose Bowl," featuring William Frawley, Eleanor Whitney and Tom Brown. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Here Comes Carter," with Ross Alexander, Glenda Farrell and Anne Nagel. Also "I'd Give My Life," starring Guy Standing, Frances Drake and Tom Brown.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Pepper," with Irvin S. Cobb. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Two in a Crowd," featuring Joel McCrea and Joan Bennett. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1937," starring Jack Benny. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Seven Sinners," featuring Edmund Lowe. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"Swing Time," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hearts in Bondage." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

On Page Radio Programs

MEMORIAL—"Ladies in Love," featuring Simone Simon, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Don Ameche and Paul Lukas. 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "A Woman Rebels."

EXETER—"Yellowstone," featuring Henry Hunter and Judith Barrett. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "The White Angel," starring Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 3:20, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: Constance Bennett and Douglass Montgomery in "Everything Is Thunder," also "The Poor Little Rich Girl," with Shirley Temple and Alice Faye.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Washington in Virginia." "Easy Aces," "Pardon My Spray," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Broadway Highlights," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"The Girl on the Front Page," featuring Edmund Lowe and Gloria Stuart. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Living Models," revue. Tomorrow: "Women Are Trouble," featuring Stuart Erwin and Florence Rice. Stage: "Hot from Harlem."

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Art," guidance tour by Mrs. Tomita. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Talk on "Echoes of the Campaign," by Rep. Philip G. Bowler. 11.

Lodge and Hurley Win Posts To Senate and Governorship; Saltonstall Is Trailing Kelly

Massachusetts In Congress

New representatives elected to Congress from the Bay State are:

Dist.
1—*Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge (R)
2—Charles R. Clason, Springfield (R)
3—Joseph E. Casey, Clinton (D)
4—Peter G. Holmes, Worcester (R)
6—George J. Bates, Salem (R)
7—William P. Connery Jr., Lynn (D)
9—Robert Luce, Waltham (R)
10—*George H. Tinkham, Boston (R)
11—*John P. Higgins, Boston (D)
12—John W. McCormack, Boston (D)
13—Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton (R)
14—*Joseph William Martin Jr., North Attleboro (R)
15—*Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable (R)

*Re-elected.

New England Vote Breaks Records Except in Maine

In the wake of yesterday's election, New Englanders today found they had participated in the biggest election, numerically, in the history of the region. Reports from each of the six states indicated that all previous records had been shattered, except in Maine where polling ran slightly below the high mark reached in the Sept. 15 state election.

Mingled with the joy or disappointment over the outcome there was everywhere a strong feeling of surprise at the magnitude of the mandate given the President. Not even party workers had expected such a plurality.

Two States Stand Alone

It left Vermont and Maine alone in the nation as standing in the Republican column.

Boston enjoyed the warmest Nov. 3 in weather bureau history yesterday, and more than 300,000 voters found their way to the polls. It was the largest turn out in the city's history, but it seemed to police officials that the number of voters was only a fraction of the throngs that filled Washington street last night, seeking last-minute returns.

Early Returns for Landon

First reports from communities that vie for the distinction of recording their votes first were for Gov. Alfred M. Landon, but by 9 o'clock there were substantial indications of a swing the other way.

When returns from Kansas, Colorado and Connecticut were announced, Democrats became jubilant. Republicans did not give up hope, however, and many went home before 11 p. m., confident that when they arose today they would find a different story.

Interest in State Vote

There was much interest manifested by the crowds in the state election, but conclusive returns were not forthcoming. There were scattered returns showing Governor Curley lagging, but sizable returns from Boston were not available until early morning. In the gubernatorial and other state races it was more or less nip and tuck until mid-morning.

Curley and Haigis Each Go Down to Defeat—One for Senate, Other for Beacon Hill—Buckley-Wood Auditor Fight Close

Lodge Victory Is Taken to Mean People's Warning for Clean-up

Curley's Defeat Is Laid Partly to Resentment Against Rule and Failure of President to Endorse Him on His New England Tour

By **Edgar M. Mills**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The amazing vote drive of Francis E. Kelly, Boston Democrat, to wrest apparently the Lieutenant Governorship from the hands of Leverett Saltonstall, Newton Republican, by 3000 votes constituted the major surprise of the entire Massachusetts state election.

Equally amazing was the tremendous vote of 801,000 piled up by Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican, to beat Governor Curley for United States Senator by 126,000 votes. Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, won the Governorship from John W. Haigis, Republican, by a 27,000 vote margin.

Not conceded a chance to beat Representative Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, before the voters went to the polls, Mr. Kelly in the late tabulations today emerged the victor with a total vote of 755,973, with only 187 of 1765 precincts still unrecorded. Representative Saltonstall piled up a total vote of 752,703. The result is so close that Mr. Saltonstall probably will demand a recount.

Was Expected to Win

It was expected Mr. Saltonstall would win because of his popularity among Democratic members of the Legislature.

Mr. Kelly's victory gives the Democrats complete control of the Governor's office. However, Republican successes in the Executive Council and the Legislature provide stumbling blocks to any moves not to Republican liking.

Thomas H. Buckley, Democrat, running for re-election as State Auditor, received a scare, when Russell A. Wood, Republican, came within 9000 votes of defeating him. Previous to the election, Mr. Buckley was considered one of the strongest men on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. Wood one of the weakest Republican nominees.

Now until late today was the Buckley election certain. The figures with only 18 precincts missing, gave Mr. Buckley 712,470 votes; Mr. Wood 703,490.

The Roosevelt and Lodge victories caused the greatest excitement in Massachusetts today, but the contest between Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, and John W. Haigis, Republican, to succeed Mr. Curley as Governor, attracted keen interest as finally Mr. Hurley pulled out front with a lead of 27,000 votes.

The result in the Hurley-Haigis fight was indefinite until noon During the early part of the morning Mr. Haigis at one time led by a few votes but as the later precincts sent in their tabulations Mr. Hurley was established as the winner.

Halts Republican Plans

And with Mr. Haigis's defeat crashed immediate Republican plans to sweep the State House clear of all Curley appointees, installed by the Governor during his long personal rule in Massachusetts.

The Lodge-Curley battle in most sections, however, was considered the most important contest of the entire state election. To many voters the defeat of Governor Curley was the paramount issue and the split ticket voting throughout the State, everywhere directed against Mr. Curley, showed a majority agreed the Governor's tactics might pass muster in Boston, but were disapproved in the State as a whole.

At the same time, political observers saw in the sound Curley defeat a clear mandate to Governor-elect Hurley to steer a course departing from that of Governor Curley during the past two years.

See Warning in Lodge Vote

They saw in the Lodge victory a warning to Mr. Hurley to avoid dictatorial tactics, to clean out the State House, to foster economy in government, and finally to appoint only qualified and efficient persons to important state positions.

In some quarters there is also the feeling that President Roosevelt, who, it is understood, has little personal regard for Governor Curley, passed out the word that the Governor should be defeated. Of course, the defeat of Mr. Curley means an added Republican Senator in Washington. Yet a Curley victory would have brought trouble to the Roosevelt doorstep, most political observers believe, because Mr. Curley never has been satisfied to take a rear seat in any gathering.

Something of a Paradox

At least the political desertion of Mr. Curley throughout the State developed a paradoxical situation, inasmuch as Mr. Curley is definitely looked upon as the original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts. That the Number 1 Roosevelt man should be thrown overboard in a State where the President ran 170,000 votes ahead of Governor Landon needs considerable explanation—or does it?

The major explanation, it is believed, rests in the action of the voters themselves, and whether the Governor would have fared any better had the President endorsed him on his campaign tour into Massachusetts is problematical. From the vote yesterday observers got the impression that, regardless of any move on Mr. Roosevelt's part, Mr. Curley was through as a state-wide political figure.

Curley at All-Time Low

Yesterday's defeat, of course, sent the Curley political thermometer to an all-time low. The defeat came despite the Governor's widespread patronage powers which operated through bond issue expenditures and to some extent the WPA setup. However, the latter has not been so much a Curley-favoring organization. Rather it has leaned toward Mr. Hurley who has important connections through local WPA administrators.

On the other hand, the 34-year-old Representative Lodge, in making in one major effort the leap from the Massachusetts Legislature to the United States Senate, has become the leading Republican political figure in Massachusetts.

Eager Where Others Quailed

He took up the campaign weapons against Mr. Curley when no major Republican figure was willing to face the political power that has been Mr. Curley's. When he announced his candidacy, few gave him a real chance to win. In fact, the frequent comment was that Mr. Lodge had an excellent political future but he was making his bid for national recognition much too soon.

But observers did not figure on Mr. Lodge's keen political perception. His study of campaign tactics provided him with a strategy which left no openings for the usual Curley counterattack.

His tactics were to talk on issues, not personalities; to ignore the Governor, not attack him; to contact personally as many voters and political leaders as possible. In fact he actually led Mr. Curley to defeat by refusing to trade personal blows.

Follows in Famous Steps

Mr. Lodge is now definitely following the footsteps of his grandfather, the late Senator Lodge. From his campaign speeches Mr. Lodge has indicated he will take his grandfather's place in standing against

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

President Felt to Owe Much To His Son in Massachusetts

To James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, goes some of the credit for his father's success in carrying Massachusetts in yesterday's election.

Until the returns showed Massachusetts in the Roosevelt column, most observers considered the Bay State safely Landon territory. In fact, since the nomination of Governor Landon at Cleveland last June, Massachusetts and New England, as a whole, had been classed as pro-Landon and anti-New Deal.

This section, the cradle of rugged individualism, and the territory which Republicans argued paid more federal taxes than any other section, yet received the least federal aid, was viewed as ready to stand as a unit against the New Deal.

Hostile Territory

Thus, it was into hostile territory, so-called, that James Roosevelt came several weeks ago to preach the New Deal gospel and to urge the re-election of his Harvard University-taught father.

Until the re-entry of James Roosevelt into the Massachusetts political picture the regular state Democratic candidates, other than Governor Curley, were making little or no mention of the President's campaign for re-election. And it is understood that the Roosevelt strategists felt Mr. Curley's support was more that of a man grasping at every possible straw with which to save himself. Results appear to prove that contention. Thus came James Roosevelt into the Massachusetts political picture.

The Massachusetts politicians, including Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, were not too overjoyed at the sudden re-emergence of the President's son in Massachusetts politics. James Roosevelt had caused considerable ill feeling among Democrats in 1934, when he took an active part in the campaign. He was regarded as an outsider interfering in something which did not and should not concern him.

Public Forum

But the political opinion soon changed after Mr. Roosevelt at Provincetown launched a new political vehicle, the public forum. At these forums, which Mr. Roosevelt has conducted at every major Democratic rally throughout Massachusetts, the audience was urged to ask questions concerning presidential policies and various issues in the campaign.

Democratic politicians were waiting for some one to spring a question which James Roosevelt could not answer. But such questions never did come, or if they did, the President's son so artfully dodged the main issue that not even the questioner discovered he did not receive a direct answer.

Perhaps the greatest service James Roosevelt did in Massachusetts was to parry questions asked by Union party members. From the first, Massachusetts was considered a strong Union party district and it was feared that a strong Lemke vote might result in the President's defeat even if all other factors were even. By his direct and convincing answer to Union party questions concerning social justice, monetary policies and the like, James Roosevelt turned many a Lemke man to President Roosevelt, Democratic politicians contend.

Await Blunder

But even while James Roosevelt was making friends for his father, many Democratic politicians were waiting for him to make a serious blunder and thus ruin the party's chances in an election year considered critical for the Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt finally did blunder when he stumbled into an NRA controversy.

During one of his forums winding up the campaign, Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether the NRA would be resurrected. Newspapers reported Mr. Roosevelt as saying his father favored re-establishment of the NRA through a constitutional amendment. James Roosevelt, however, the next morning, insisted he had said he personally favored the return of the NRA, that he was talking for himself, not for his father, on the question.

Governor Landon immediately seized upon the NRA issue. He demanded that President Roosevelt make known to the voters his own stand. The NRA became a serious campaign issue overnight. The President refused a direct answer, referring newspapermen to past and present speeches.

NRA Issue Forgotten

For a time it appeared James Roosevelt's NRA blunder might cause the President considerable discomfort. But the pressure suddenly grew less strong and the NRA question was forgotten in the midst of Republican social security act charges.

Regardless of the NRA blunder, however, it is believed James Roosevelt helped his father's cause greatly in Massachusetts. His public forums, together with the President's personal visit to Massachusetts, are considered to have swung this State from the certain pro-Landon column to the pro-Roosevelt slate.

For a time there was some talk that James Roosevelt was going so well in Massachusetts that he would be drafted for campaigning outside the state. However, nothing developed from the talk and the President's son stayed in Massachusetts.

President Loses Hyde Park

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt got millions of votes, yet he lost his home district of Hyde Park, N. Y., where he voted . . . Alfred M. Landon carried his birthplace in West Middlesex, Penna. . . . "Al" Smith's old election district down on Oliver Street on New York's East Side clung to President Roosevelt by a wide margin.

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Bridges of N. H. Widely Known As Young Republican

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4 (AP)—H. Styles Bridges, former teacher and agriculturist who never had sought public office until he was elected Governor two years ago, will go to the United States Senate as one of the leading exponents of Young Republicanism.

Only 39, the tall, handsome Executive, who stifled the Old Guard rule in the primary by scoring a victory over the veteran George Moses, once powerful Senate figure, already has gained national attention among the younger element of his party.

Fatherless at nine, Mr. Bridges has worked in the classroom and on the farm—he lives on a farm now. His agricultural activity was brought to public attention when he was appointed executive secretary of the State Farm Bureau.

His appointment to the State Public Service Commission immediately preceded his entrance into politics. Almost overnight he became a force in the State as commissioner and within two years became Governor.

At the Republican National Convention in Cleveland he was visited by hundreds of young Republicans who favored his candidacy for the vice-presidency. Governor Bridges stepped out of the picture, however, and gave the nomination speech for Col. Frank Knox in the crowded auditorium virtually extemporaneously.

A tireless campaigner and a forceful speaker, Governor Bridges has earned the reputation of never having turned down a request to speak even though his audience might be only a handful. Fond of outdoor life, he gets most of his recreation on his farm with his three children or on hunting and fishing trips.

What's Going On In the Arts

Tuesday Symphony Opening

PATRONS of the Tuesday afternoon series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra may be fairly confident of listening to programs which for the most part are neither controversial as to material nor dull in performance. Dr. Koussevitzky seldom proffers the Tuesday patrons any but the masterpieces of symphonic literature which have successfully weathered whatever storms of criticism they may have originally occasioned. This season, these afternoon programs will be comprised of masterpieces culled from the works of the foremost composers of the nineteenth century, and will include the names of Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Moussorgsky, Debussy, Sibelius and others. Dr. Koussevitzky inaugurated this series yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, opening the program with the Berlioz Overture, "The Roman Carnival," and closing with the Beethoven Symphony in C minor. Between the two, he placed the Schubert Symphony in B minor ("Unfinished").

The Berlioz item received a performance best described by the expressive word of the composer himself—it was "explosive"; a brittle, brilliant performance which was fervently applauded.

Schubert's "Unfinished" has probably been subjected to almost as many "readings" and "interpretations" as the Beethoven Fifth, yet few performances of either work by Dr. Koussevitzky have been more free from mannerisms than those of yesterday. The Schubert, for instance, was songful without undue sentimentality, while the Beethoven began as a savage challenge and ended on a note of triumph. The Schubert revealed the orchestra's control of nuance and the Beethoven gave opportunity for a demonstration of expertly achieved climaxes. Dr. Koussevitzky and his men justly earned the tribute accorded them by an applausive audience. G. M. S.

Mrs. Rogers Wins; Others Uncertain

(Continued from Page 9)

W. Dickson of Northampton, who is representing the Socialist party in the Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden district, and Sybil H. Holmes, Republican, from Brookline. She is seeking the seat vacated by former State Senator Erland Fish. The latter is given more than an even chance to win, while the earliest returns show the former will in all probability be seriously defeated.

12,000,000 Barrels an Hour!

The east Texas oil field, from which 1,000,000,000 barrels of oil have been taken, has an hourly capacity of 12,000,000 barrels.

Minor Party Candidates Lost In Flood of Major Party Votes; Little Effect Seen in Results

In this election of torrential upsets the prophets have one consolation. They predicted the minor parties about as they came out. In no case would the defection vote to the minor parties have changed the results, despite the fact that one of them, the Union Party, ran stronger than had been expected.

William W. Lemke, the Union party candidate, trailed far behind the candidates of the two major parties. In Massachusetts, his vote, which is expected to reach 110,000 on the outside, is considered as a tribute to the popularity of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who endorsed him. Among Candidate Lemke's votes are many thousands which political experts say came from dissatisfied members within the ranks of the Democratic party. Yet they were not sufficient to prevent the President from sweeping on to the greatest number of votes ever given a candidate in the Bay State.

Strength Outside

Contrary to expectations Mr. Lemke's greatest strength was not concentrated in the city of Boston where he polled but 25,780 votes. The radio priest's strength, as interpreted by the Lemke vote, was found to lie in the outlying suburban areas, while much of it came from the rural communities.

An unusual feature of the senatorial race between Gov. James M. Curley, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and Thomas C. O'Brien, was the vote of the last, running on the Union ticket. While he was also William Lemke's running mate on the Union presidential ticket, he was polling a considerably stronger vote in his race for the Senate than in the nation-wide contest. Although out of the running in the senatorial race his vote may reach 120,000, or 10,000 more than he is expected to receive for the vice-presidency. Politicians are at a loss to explain this vote, other than as a part of the great anti-Curley defection that developed among traditionally Democratic voters.

Cook's Entry

The fourth entry in the Senate contest, former State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook, running as an independent, has apparently no strength when loosed from party ties. Although always a strong vote-getter, it is doubtful if he will have received more than 12,000 votes for the Senate. Evidently the great public interest in the Lodge-Curley struggle had been too great to permit many votes for a candidate whose candidacy was adjudged foredoomed.

The incompleteness of returns from the rest of New England make it impossible to as yet evaluate the strength of minor party candidates there. But it appears doubtful on the strength of the returns already in if the Lemke vote in any of the other five New England states was as strong proportionally as in Massachusetts. In no case was it sufficient to influence the final result.

In New Hampshire

In New Hampshire some speculation had centered about the newly formed Farmer-Labor Party. However, it gubernatorial candidate, Mayor Arthur J. Bergeron of Berlin, polled but a negligible number of votes, mainly in the rural area around Berlin. He failed to extend his strength into the highly industrialized regions of the southern part of the state, which returned heavy pluralities for President Roosevelt.

No tabulations have yet been started in Massachusetts on the votes for the candidates of the other minor parties. They were: Aiken and Teichert of the Socialist Labor Party, Browder and Ford of the Communist Party, Thomas and Nelson of the Socialist Party and Colvin and Watson of the Prohibition Party. The combined votes of these four parties is not expected to reach anywhere near the Union Party's expected vote of 110,000.

School Centennial in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The 100th anniversary of the beginning of public school education in North Carolina will be celebrated next April with a pageant. John W. Parker of the department of dramatic art, University of North Carolina, has been appointed production manager for the event, with which the celebration will culminate. The pageant will be staged by the North Carolina Education Association. Episodes and scenes based on the growth, evolution, and traditions of education are being written and rehearsed now by students and teachers in schools and colleges in the six state districts.

Al Smith or Nobody Was His Ultimatum

HEARD outside one of Boston's polling places:

"Well, the people seem to know what they want or think they do anyhow," said a good-looking young man. "Take that man ahead of me there, the elderly chap, he held the voting up for about eight or ten minutes. He went in and got his ballot—in a minute he came out and asked for another ballot. After staying in the booth for a few seconds he came out and asked for a third, saying there was some mistake. Asked whether he could not write or could not read or what the trouble was, he answered,

"'I want to vote for Al Smith and his name is not on the ballot.'

"'Of course it isn't,' replied the attendant, 'he is not running.'

"'Oh, yes he is,' declared the voter, 'I've heard him on the radio several times. You can't kid me, I want to vote for Smith or I won't vote.' He finally left without voting."

Vermont Virtues Conspicuous In Governor-Elect

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 4 (AP)—Vermont's new Governor, George D. Aiken, is an agriculturist and nursery authority credited also with possessing those virtues Vermonters consider essential—frugality and honesty.

Another in a long line of Republican chief executives, Mr. Aiken, now lieutenant governor, is 44, the father of four children and still a farmer.

At the age of 20, he relates, he borrowed $100 to purchase, with a partner, an old pasture where they began to raise fruit. Within two years, the firm had one of the largest raspberry fields in New England.

The partnership was dissolved in 1916 and from then on Mr. Aiken had built up an ever-growing plant business that has customers in every state in the Union.

He first ventured into politics in 1920 when he was defeated for the state House of Representatives. He says of it: "I got licked and subsided for 10 years." When he ran again in 1930, however, he was elected. In 1932 he was re-elected; a year later he was Speaker of the House.

He scored what to some was a surprising victory two years later when he ran for lieutenant governor. When he learned Gov. Charles M. Smith would not seek re-election, he decided he would aspire to higher office. In the September primary, he carried most all of the farm vote and had a good margin of victory in a four-man field.

Mr. Aiken has outlined some of his ideas as follows:

The legislative appropriations be kept within the range of probable income.

Fearless supervision of state banks with provisions for thorough auditing.

No lowering of educational standards and special attention to the promotion of temperance.

Probation Work In One R. I. Court Ending Repeaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4—By taking a personal interest in probation cases, his department has practically eliminated "repeaters" in crime, according to Frank A. Wall, probation officer at the Sixth District Court, who has recently taken additional quarters in the courthouse building.

Mr. Wall said that the average probationer appreciates the opportunity to go straight and welcomes the assistance that he and his associates are giving. The court officer told of the many letters received from persons formerly under his charge, thanking Mr. Wall for his help and frequently asking advice. These communications are his most valued possessions, he said.

"A probation officer in the past was regarded as somewhat of a tyrant, ready to pounce on a man the first chance he got," said Mr. Wall, "but those days are over and the probationers themselves now realize that the work done by the department is for their best interest."

Mr. Wall's department co-operates continually with social service agencies, government bureaus, large employers of labor and relief agencies. Many of the cases which come to his department are the direct result of home conditions, Mr. Wall declared, which react quickly and favorably when understanding methods are used to remove the cause of the trouble.

R. I. Senator-Elect Wins Out on His Work as Governor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator-elect Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island Democratic Governor for the past four years, is a bachelor-millionaire.

A lawyer, real estate owner, trolley company trustee and a scholastic background at Brown, Harvard and the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, the Governor traces his ancestry to clonial days and has a longer record in Who's Who than President Roosevelt whom he ardently supported.

From the day he took office as Governor in 1932, he has answered more mail, made more speeches, received more visitors and taken more official trips to Washington than any other executive in the memory of political observers in Rhode Island.

He sponsored a $6,000,000 relief program and a state liquor control law. On his re-election he carried out a coup that wiped out the Republican Supreme Court, abolished 80 or more state departments and formed the nucleus of the machine which successfully brought about his election yesterday.

Philadelphia Club Enlists Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3—Vigorous co-operation of individual motorists is sought by the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, an AAA affiliate, in its effort to benefit and protect automobile owners when the Pennsylvania Legislature next convenes. Only through such co-operation, says Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the club, can motorists "hope to defeat the flood of measures that are certain to be introduced, which would either place confiscatory taxation on motor vehicle property or so surround automobile operation with poorly planned and stringent regulations, as to completely rob motoring of pleasure and facility."

"The program carried on by this club, as well as by others throughout the country," Mr. Ballantyne declares in a statement on the subject, "has aided the passage of numerous measures designed to give the car owner better roads, to bring about increased safety and generally to improve the conditions under which he operates his vehicles.

Only Two of Six N. E. States Cling to G. O. P. Traditions

(Continued From Page 9)

only 400 short of his total four years ago.

Governor Landon's plurality of 42,000 was a few thousand less than Republicans had anticipated, but polling yesterday was light when compared with the State election.

Rhode Island a year ago last summer gave Republicans their first tangible bit of hope when the First Congressional district, presumably representative of a cross section of Rhode Island voters, elected Charles F. Risk to the National House of Representatives. Since that time "Little Rhodey" has been considered as steadfast by Republicans.

This expectancy only heightened GOP surprise when complete tabulations of the votes today disclosed that Rhode Island's electorate had approved President Roosevelt by an even wider margin than four years ago.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green was successful in his effort to win the United States Senate post held for 12 years by Jesse H. Metcalf.

Using voting machines for the first time, an unprecedented number of voters, totaling 307,000, gave President Roosevelt a 40,000 lead.

Democratic candidates were victorious generally throughout the State. Robert E. Quinn was advanced from the lieutenant governorship to the chief executive's post.

R. I. Governor-Elect Is Known in State As 'Fighting Bob'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4 (AP)—Known throughout Rhode Island as "Fighting Bob Quinn" because of his early days as State Senator, Robert Emmett Quinn, Governor-Elect, represents a new generation of Democrats in this Commonwealth.

He is 42, short, stocky and aggressive; plays golf, and is an accomplished orator.

His two terms as Lieutenant Governor were preceded by eight years in the State Senate where he earned his nickname. He was a close ally of Governor Green in the revolution of 1934 that saw the Democrats carry off the balance of power in state offices.

With Mr. Quinn presiding over the Senate, Democrats won over a Republican to vote with them and then refused to seat two Republicans whose "election" had been close. A committee was appointed which counted the Democrats elected in the towns involved. Giving the Green forces a vote-edge. They then turned out the Supreme Court, the Republican high sheriff and wiped out 80 state departments.

Mr. Quinn led the fight for a constitutional convention which was rejected. During the past year, he has advocated constitutional tax exemption of the first $3000 valuation on all homes, a state primary law, and corrupt practices act, a state redistricting act to end the borough system, and a state income tax on incomes of $5000 or more.

Disciples of Christ Protest Army Drill In Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A demand for dissolution of the military training corps in the public schools was voiced in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the international convention of the Disciples of Christ, which met here recently.

"The practice of offering cash subsidies, free uniforms, prizes and special honors to students as an inducement to take military training" also was condemned.

"We are especially opposed to the methods used to popularize military training," the resolution continued, "such as the appointment of honorary girl officers, and representation of military training as physical education, character education and training for citizenship."

Teachers' oaths were opposed in another resolution, which repudiated "any implication that the loyalty and patriotism of teachers in public schools, colleges and universities is of such doubtful quality that an oath of allegiance is required." The delegates also deplored "the tragic personal and social consequences of the legalization of the liquor traffic," and committed the church to "the total abolition of the beverage alcohol traffic for private profit or public revenue."

How Boston Voted

President
(Complete)

Roosevelt	198,503
Landon	85,464
Lemke	25,780

Senator
(Complete)

Curley	169,948
Lodge	103,816
O'Brien	28,538

Governor
(Complete)

Hurley	193,139
Haigis	96,203

Lieutenant Governor
(Complete)

Kelly	192,739
Saltonstall	105,323

Secretary of State
(Complete)

Santosuosso	176,022
Cook	112,380

State Treasurer
(Complete)

James M. Hurley	174,575
William E. Hurley	125,006

State Auditor
(Complete)

Buckley	195,068
Wood	88,821

Attorney General
(Complete)

Dever	201,424
Forte	91,610

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters"; sketch	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	"Flying Time"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson"; sketch	"Melody Time"; variety	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup"; record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Patti Chapin, songs	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; guests	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	"Song Stories"; soloists	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"From the Governor's Office"
7:30	'Goose Creek Parson'; sketch	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis		"The Band Parade"
8:00	Cavalcade of America; dramatic sketch; orchestra	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family"; drama, from San Francisco	Little Saint Robbins's Orch.
8:15				Paul Pendarvis's Orchestra
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Ethel Barrymore in "The	Serenade: Wayne King and	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45	Henry King's Orchestra	Famous Actors Guild"	his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Horse Show program	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15	Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Argentine naval training	Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30	"Come On, Let's Sing";	ship program; speakers;	Players; amateurs; Peter	"Jazz Nocturne"; Helene Daniels; quartet; orchestra
9:45	from Boston Garden	special music	Van Steeden's Orchestra	
10:00	"Gang Busters"; network	Meredith Willson's Orchestra.	"Your Hit Parade"; orches-	"Symphonic Strings"; Alfred
10:15	dramatic sketch	Meredith Wilson's Orchestra.	tra; Buddy Clark, baritone;	Wallenstein, conductor
10:30	Kaltenborn Edits the News.	Network program	Edith Dick, soprano; Song-	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:45	Benny Fields, minstrel man.	Network program	smiths, quartet	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports; George	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15	"Guess Who?" program	Harris's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30	"Guess Who?" program	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Ray Starita's Orchestra
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	Ray Starita's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ, (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Story of the Song"; recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Union Label and the Merchant," talk.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Massachusetts State College Alumni Night program; speakers.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Cab Calloway; Peter Lorre; Olivia De Havilland; Sheila Barrett; Tom Howard.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; guest soloists; "Today's Hero"; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt"; amateur song-writing contest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra concert.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting of the Air"; "Public Opinion and the Town Meeting Idea"; Lawrence Dennis; Scott Nearing; Dorothy Thompson.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Then and Now"; soloists; sketch; orch.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Gladys George; Warren William; Bruna Castagna; chorus; Dorsey's Orchestra.
10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

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Full Victory Won in Boston By Democrats Despite Split; Union Party Makes Showing

Boston, which has not voted in favor of a Republican Governor since 1920, ran true to form yesterday, giving a margin to every Democratic candidate for office, from President down to the Governor's Council member from the Fourth District.

By giving President Roosevelt a plurality of more than 100,000 votes over his Republican opponent, the city continued the march of Democratic presidential victories which began in 1928 with Alfred Smith's plurality of nearly 100,000 votes over Herbert Hoover.

The only Republican break in the crust yesterday was in the vote for United States Senator. Here a powerful Republican minority was in evidence, an obvious moral victory for Republicans over which they have termed a "racket" government on Beacon Hill. Gov. James M. Curley obtained a relatively small advantage of 66,132 votes over his Republican rival, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. In 1932 James J. Walsh, Democrat, swept Boston with a plurality of 123,150, which is typical of the city's Senatorial margins.

Pro-Roosevelt Push

President Roosevelt's plurality over Governor Landon in Boston was 113,039 votes. Democratic candidate Charles F. Hurley submerged John W. Haigis in Boston by a plurality of 96,936. Until Boston figures began to roll in at a late hour last night, Mr. Haigis was well out in front of his rival.

Boston ballots for major offices were marked as follows:

President—Roosevelt, 198,503; Landon, 85,464; Lemke, 25,780. Governor—Hurley, 193,139; Haigis, 96,203.

U. S. Senator—Curley, 169,948; Lodge, 103,816; O'Brien, 28,538.

For other offices, Boston gave Democratic pluralities, according to the figures from 383 of the 388 precincts, as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor

Kelly (D)	191,019
Saltonstall (R)	102,284

Secretary of State

Santosuosso (D)	174,502
Cook (R)	109,309

Treasurer

J. M. Hurley (D)	172,986
W. E. Hurley (R)	121,901

Auditor

Buckley (D)	193,313
Wood (R)	86,057

Attorney General

Dever (D)	199,469
Forte (R)	88,872

Anti-Curley Drag

Wards 1 and 2 were first to be tabulated yesterday, giving the usual 8 and 10 to 1 count for Democratic candidates. Curley led in ward 1 by a margin of 10 to 1. In ward 2, he was ahead by 8 to 1. For a while, it appeared that there was no decrease in Mr. Curley's usually strong hold on Boston voters. But the strong Republican wards 4 and 5 were equally emphatic on the side of Lodge. And in other wards, Republican minorities appeared stronger than ever. Even the Democratic candidate for Governor felt this stronger Republican tendency. Official estimates showed that Mr. Hurley's margin of victory over Haigis in Boston was 28,868 less than Curley's 95,000 margin in 1934.

Independent Trend

Union party candidates were more popular in Boston than anywhere else in New England, and few cities in the country, if any, will match the Boston vote for both William Lemke, Union party candidate for President, and Thomas C. O'Brien, running for United States Senator. In the final tabulation, Lemke had a Boston vote of 25,780, while O'Brien had polled 28,538 votes.

This heavy voting for Union party candidates was one of the most significant points in Boston's voting, since it had a marked effect upon the Democratic poll. Changes in the designation of voters from Democrats to independents, prior to the primaries, had indicated reduction in Democratic margins over the Republican candidates.

When the last vote is counted, it is expected that Boston will have rolled up an all-time voting record with more than 300,000 visitors at the polls. The previous mark of 270,149 was established in 1932, when Joseph B. Ely, Democrat, defeated William S. Youngman for Governor.

The General Court

Newly elected members of the Massachusetts Legislature are:

Senators

Berkshire
1—*Joseph N. Roach (D)

Bristol
3—*Joseph W. Dooley (D)

Essex
1—*Albert Cole (R)
3—Cornelius F. Haley (R)

Hampden
1—Edmund S. Oppenheimer (R)
2—Chester T. Skibinski (R)

Middlesex
1—*Arthur W. Hollis (R)
3—Eugene H. Giroux (D)
4—*Augier L. Goodwin (R)
6—Harris S. Richardson (R)
7—*Joseph R. Cotton (R)

Norfolk
*John D. Mackay (R)

Norfolk and Middlesex
*Samuel H. Wragg (R)

Norfolk and Plymouth
*Newland W. Holmes (R)

Plymouth
*Charles G. Miles (R)

Suffolk
1—Bernard L. Sullivan (D)
2—*Joseph A. Langone Jr., Boston (D)
4—*Edward C. Carroll, Boston (D)
5—James W. Hennigan, Boston (D)
6—David M. Brackman, Boston (R)
7—*Joseph P. Donahoe, Boston (D)
8—Thomas M. Burke, Boston (D)

Worcester
1—Joseph P. McCooey (D)
2—Michael H. Sesso (D)
3—*Edwin H. Nutting (R)
4—*P. Eugene Casey (D)

Worcester and Hampden
*Thomas H. Johnson (R)

Representatives

Bristol
2—*Roger Alton McNamara (R)
7—*Philip Barnet (R)
7—*Chester W. Chase (R)
8—*Leo E. J. Carney (R)
8—*John Halliwell (R)

Essex
2—*John W. Caddaire (D)
2—Daniel J. Minihan (D)
3—Charles H. Morrill (Ind. Prog. D)
3—*Katherine A. Foley (D)
9—*Cornelius P. Donovan (D)
9—George J. O'Shea (D)
10—William Henry Haskell (R)
10—*Fred A. Hutchinson (R)
10—Frederick Bancroft Willis (R)
11—*William A. Baldwin (R)
11—Morton E. York
11—*Charles V. Hogan (D)
17—*Frederick H. Tarr Jr. (R)
18—Harlan Burke (R)
18—William F. Runnels (R)

Franklin
2—*Frederick E. Pierce (R)

Hampden
3—Daniel J. Bresnahan (D)
4—*Edward P. Boland (D)
5—*Philip M. Markley (D)
6—Keith F. Fletcher (R)
7—*Sycho Mouritz Petersen (R)
8—*Richard H. Stacey (R)
9—*Ralph V. Clampit (R)
10—*Andrew J. Coakley (D)
11—*Joseph J. Harnisch (R and D)

Middlesex
1—*Thomas Patrick Dillon (D)
1—Michael J. Venille (D)
2—Leo E. Diehl (D)
2—William D. Hillis (R)
3—*John J. Foley (D)
3—Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
3—*James F. Mahoney (D)
4—*William B. Baker (R)
4—*Warren K. Brimblecom (R)
5—Douglas B. Francis (R)
5—*Clarence S. Luitwieler (R)
8—G. Farrington Fiske (R)
8—*Charles W. Olsen (R)
9—*John F. Manning (D)
18—Arthur W. Coolidge (R)
18—*Gustave W. Enerberg (R)
21—William R. Gilman (R)
21—*William A. Hastings (R)
21—John V. Kimball (R)
23—*Edward T. Brady (D)
24—Edward G. Bradley (D)
24—*John J. Donahue (D)
25—*Hiram N. Dearborn (R)
25—*Philip Sherman (R)
26—Rufus H. Bond
26—Robert P. Campbell (R)
26—Arthur L. Youngman (R)

Norfolk
3—Joseph L. Whiton (R)
3—Eddie D. Carson (R)
4—*Arthur I. Burgess (R)
4—*Charles W. Hedges (R)

Plymouth
9—*Joseph H. Downey (D)
9—*John J. Whalen (D)
10—Charles McCaffrey (D)

Suffolk
1—Thomas E. Barry, Boston (D)
1—Enrico Capucci, Boston (D)
1—Francis W. Irwin, Boston (D)
2—John Patrick Doherty, Boston (D)
2—*Thomas A. Flaherty, Boston (D)
3—*Edward P. Bacigalupo, Boston (D)
5—Christian A. Herter, Boston (R)
5—George A. Parker, Boston (R)
6—*Martin R. Schofield, Boston (D)
6—*John B. Wenzler, Boston (D)
7—*Thomas E. Linehan, Boston (D)
7—Leo J. Sullivan, Boston (D)
8—John M. Mutch (R)
8—John Francis Aspell, Boston (D)
8—George F. McMahon, Boston (D)
9—David M. Owens Jr., Boston (D)
9—John J. Craven, Boston (D)
10—Chester A. Dolan Jr., Boston (D)
10—Daniel P. McGillicuddy, Boston (D)
11—*William F. Higgins, Boston (D)
11—William E. Mooney, Boston (D)
12—*Abraham I. Zimon, Boston (R)
12—*Samuel H. Cohen, Boston (R)
13—Thomas F. Coyne, Boston (D)
13—*Thomas J. Hannon Jr., Boston (D)
14—Charles Miller, Boston (R)
14—Jackson J. Holtz, Boston (D)
15—*Francis X. Coyne, Boston (D)
15—*Timothy J. Murphy, Boston (D)
16—*Bernard P. Casey, Boston (D)
16—*Joseph L. Murphy, Boston (D)
17—John E. Troy Jr., Boston (D)
17—*Patrick Gilbert Sullivan, Boston (D)
18—James A. Burke, Boston (D)
18—*Patrick J. Welsh, Boston (D)
19—*John Philip White, Boston (D)
19—Joseph E. Duffy, Boston (D)
20—*Charles H. Savage, Boston (D)
20—Eric A. Nelson, Boston (R)
21—Andrew F. Carlin, Boston (R)
22—*Daniel H. Coakley Jr., Boston (D)
23—Joseph A. Melly (D)
24—George A. Ormes (D)
25—*Frederick H. Reinstein (R)
25—William J. Rowan (D)
25—George Leary, Boston (D)

Worcester
5—Wilfred P. Bazinet (R)
17—Gustaf A. Carlson
18—William D. Fleming (D)

*Re-elected.

Governor's Council

The new members of the Massachusetts Governor's Council are:

First District
Edgar S. Lindsey, Brockton (R)
Second District
Joseph B. Grossman, Quincy (R.)
Third District
Frank A. Brooks, Watertown (R.)
Fourth District
Daniel H. Coakley, Boston (D)
Seventh District
Charles J. O'Connor, Worcester (D).
Eighth District
Edward T. Collins, Springfield (D).

*Re-elected.

Senators

By the Associated Press

Members elected or returned to the United States Senate follow. The asterisk * means re-election. Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Progressive, (P).

Turnovers are shown by the word "Incumbent" with the old party designation, followed by the name and party of the new Senator.

(For term ending Jan. 3, 1943, except where specified.)

Georgia
Richard B. Russell Jr. (D)*
Illinois
James Hamilton Lewis (D)*
Kentucky
Marvel M. Logan (D)*
Louisiana
Allen J. Ellender (D)
Maine
Wallace H. White Jr. (R)*
(Elected Sept. 14, 1936)
Massachusetts—Incumbent (D)
Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R)
Michigan—Incumbent (R)
Prentiss M. Brown (D)
Mississippi
Pat Harrison (D)*
New Hampshire
H. Styles Bridges (R)
Rhode Island—Incumbent (R)
Theodore Francis Green (D)

Union of Lettuce Workers Votes 613 to 342 to Return

SALINAS, Calif., Nov. 3 (AP)—The lettuce workers' two month strike here was ended by a union vote announced today. The vote, by members of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union, was 613 for returning to work immediately and 342 against.

A. S. Doss, financial secretary of the union, said the terms would be similar in part to those outlined two years ago by Edward Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. Under the terms, the employers may reserve the right to keep any of their non-union help presently employed; shippers will hire as many union members as possible. The wage scale in operation for the last two years—75 cents an hour for packers and 55 cents for trimmers—will presumably remain.

Nations Find Public Works Aid Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Alone among 32 nations—including the United States—Britain continues to maintain its disbelief in large-scale public works as "a method of dealing with unemployment."

In a note to the League, Downing Street states that the experiment "has been tried and has failed and it is not intended to repeat it."

In the British view, public works are part of the normal activities of the state and of the local public authorities, and they "are continuing, and will continue, in the United Kingdom, subject to the test of their value to the community."

Very different is the American reply, which declares that "although it would appear to be impossible to attribute any definite proportion of the general result to the influence of public works alone, since they only form part of the reconstruction program set on foot in 1933, it is nevertheless considered that the general program has manifestly had the effect of halting the downward sweep of the depression and has increased business activity and considerably reduced the numbers of the unemployed, which are in constant diminution."

High Purchasing Power

Washington further informs the League that there has been an increase in American purchasing power, which in its turn has had favorable effects on economic and industrial activity, and there has been a considerable increase in collections both of federal and local revenue.

"It is hoped," the note concludes, "that these favorable effects will be further enhanced in the future, particularly by the execution of certain important works undertaken with the help of federal funds for the purpose of organizing and co-ordinating the development and conservation of the country's resources."

In addition to the United States, 30 other nations report favorably on the effectiveness of public works in aiding economic recovery. They are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Analyzing these replies, the League experts recognize that public works "in themselves" are not sufficient to remedy unemployment and to overcome the depression.

Acceleration of Projects

"If," they continue, "it is desired to obtain a really satisfactory result," work undertaken during prosperous times should be accelerated rather than slowed down during the slump.

In some countries with widespread unemployment the experts note that public works are considered an "imperative necessity and a duty on the part of the community, in order to find work for the unemployed." In some cases, public opinion has objected to money doles and has insisted on relief being given through work.

For the direction of governments, the experts recommend that only such works as are "directly or indirectly productive or operations of recognized general utility should be undertaken." Other governments point out "quite rightly" that a revival of activity depends "in the first place" on the development of private enterprise and in general on the economic policy pursued.

The British Government holds that the ultimate test of any public work must be its social or economic value. Experience in recent years, it adds, has shown that "the stimulation of special works selected primarily in respect of their employment-providing capacity has an effect on the employment position which is small relative to the heavy expenditure incurred, and the works, when completed, leave burdens on national and local finances which impede the recovery of normal activity."

In Downing Street's view, the expansion of normal activity "will most surely and rapidly be brought about by the creation of confidence by steady policy—in particular, financial confidence by a balanced budget, the lowering of rates of interest with resultant cheap and plentiful capital, and, in so far as Government action is possible, by the creation of facilities for, and the removal of hindrances to, trade."

Los Angeles Moves Indigent Bachelors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—All single men on county relief in the downtown area here are being transferred from their "flop-house" abodes to "The American House"—a dormitory made out of a former ironworks building by a private charity organization.

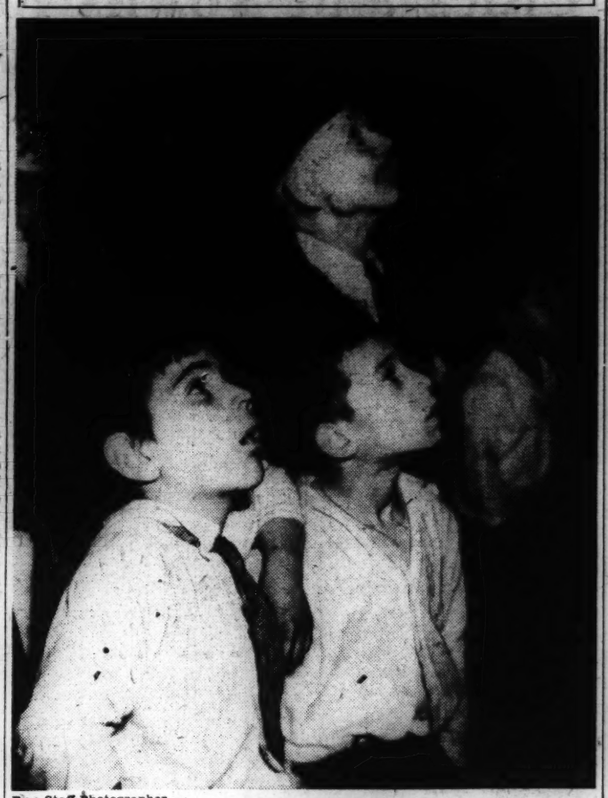
Approximately 400 indigents whose room and board are being paid by the county are being concentrated in the new quarters situated on a 16-acre plot in an industrial district. Soon after remodeling this building two years ago the county began placing its clients there, paying the private organization. Recently the county engaged a long-term lease of the property.

Murray Morgan of the charities department said the concentration will minimize expenses of administration of one-fifth the county's load of 2000 unattached, indigent men. Heretofore these down-town clients have been housed in various rooming establishments and fed in public restaurants as well as in the county's own restaurant.

The county contemplates moving its downtown relief restaurant onto the property to facilitate feeding of its wards.

Ground around the two-story structure will be turned into vegetable gardens, where the men will be given an opportunity to earn their keep. Rabbit-raising and woodwork are other projects the rehabilitation division of the charities department plans to include. Clothing is expected to be obtained from the county's Glendale "production-for-use" plant, close by.

Election Results



By a Staff Photographer

Scanning 'Scoreboard' In Newspaper Row, Boston

How Boston Voted by Wards

	President			Senator			Governor	
	Landon	Lemke	Roosevelt	Curley	Lodge	O'Brien	Haigis	Hurley
1—	2,452	1,432	13,585	12,389	2,941	1,571	2,745	13,461
2—	1,384	1,286	8,767	8,167	1,749	1,287	1,407	9,127
3—	2,672	522	12,395	10,936	3,270	672	3,290	11,302
4—	6,829	664	5,962	4,611	7,775	723	7,501	5,260
5—	8,036	514	5,179	3,684	9,033	581	8,833	4,198
6—	1,325	1,164	8519	7,948	1,585	1,233	1,355	8,919
7—	1,639	1,298	9099	8,443	1,916	1,448	1,679	9,349
8—	1,704	1,563	7,514	7,140	1,879	1,056	1,630	7,772
9—	2902	589	7,230	6,377	3,268	685	3,151	6,751
10—	2,111	1,728	7,917	7,679	2,205	1,646	2,192	8,585
11—	2,434	1,353	8,221	7,372	2,904	1,396	2,772	8,208
12—	3,482	555	10,436	6,951	6,134	697	5,572	7,957
13—	2,672	1,510	7,816	7,027	3,124	1,658	2,729	8,320
14—	2,238	397	15,602	10,442	5,978	544	5,001	11,956
15—	2,242	1,483	8,240	7,451	2,644	1,562	2,330	8,780
16—	4,071	1,909	10,111	9,055	4,687	2,209	3,985	10,782
17—	5,266	1,371	8,905	7,436	6,202	1,443	5,593	9,001
18—	6,146	1,812	10,228	8,607	7,509	2,010	6,724	9,916
19—	5,128	1,424	7,657	6,888	5,596	1,603	5,481	7,923
20—	9,133	1,431	8,179	6,746	9,867	1,782	9,327	8,492
21—	8,157	785	8,971	6,634	9,739	1,027	9,252	8,020
22—	3,666	1,729	8,989	7,938	4,185	2,203	3,774	9,673

Black Mark for Mathematics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Arithmetic plays much too great a part in elementary education, Bertrand Russell (Earl Russell) said in his presidential address to the forty-first annual meeting of the Union of Educational Institutions, held in Birmingham.

"Grading children by their proficiency in arithmetic is dangerous," Mr. Russell said, "because many people wtih great abilities of very desirable kinds are not good at sums, and it is a mistake to give them, in youth, an undeserved sense of inferiority.

"Moreover, skill in getting the right answer can be acquired without the slightest understanding of the reasons for the 'rule'; but, in the absence of such understanding, arithmetic has very little educational value."

"The conclusion to be drawn," he continued, "is that if arithmetic is to form a really valuable part of education it must be begun much later than at present, taught much more slowly and with much more care to avoid a merely mechanical and unintelligent correctness."

Guilt Admitted In Stamp Racket

(Continued from Page 9)

charges connecting them with the stamp racket.

The racket involves the removal of cancellation marks by a "washing" process, and re-sale of the stamps.

Judge George C. Sweeney continued the case generally for disposition. At the request of Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier, bail for Lewis was set at $1000.

Paper Industry Thriving

Paper manufacturing in Pennsylvania today is estimated as a $250,000,000 business.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Nov. 6	Cherbourg Nov. 12	Nov. 6, 1:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Nov. 7	Plymouth Nov. 14	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Gen. Sherman	Portland	Nov. 10	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 8:30 pm

Governor-Elect Hurley Faces Legislature of Republicans; Curley Followers Defeated

Governor-elect Charles F. Hurley will face an overwhelmingly Republican Legislature when he takes office on Jan. 6, early election results for the State Senate and House of Representatives showed today.

In the House of Representatives one of the most important Republican victories was scored when Andrew J. Carlin defeated Michael J. Ward, long-time Democratic Representative, and one of the main cogs in the Governor Curley legislative wheel during the past two years.

Representative Ward moved some time ago from the Ninth Suffolk District to the Twenty-first Suffolk District, the territory formerly held by Representative Martin Hays, Republican floor leader in the House, who retired from the House this year.

The known strength of Representative Ward in getting out the Democratic vote was feared by the Republicans who watched the district polls closely for election irregularities.

The G. O. P. workers were jubilant today as returns showed the district Republican despite Representative Ward's invasion.

Another Curley follower who suffered defeat for re-election was Representative Bernard Finklestein (D) from the Fourteenth Suffolk District. In this same district the Republicans picked up a seat in the House when Charles Miller (R) was elected along with Jackson J. Holtz (D). Previously the district was represented by two Democrats.

The re-election of several old legislative standbys was also reported, including Representative William B. Baker, Representative Warren K. Brimblecom, of Newton, Representative Frederick H. Tarr of Rockport, all Republicans. Among the Democrats re-elected were Mrs. Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence, and Edward T. Brady.

G. O. P. Gains in House

In the Tenth Essex District the Republicans picked up two seats in the House when three Republicans were elected, where one had been elected before. Fred A. Hutchinson was re-elected, while William H. Haskell and Frederick B. Willis are the newly elected Republicans.

The G. O. P. gained another seat in the Third Norfolk District, where Eddie D. Garson (R.) and Joseph L. Whiton (R) were elected. Previously one Democrat and one Republican represented the district.

Several major Republican and Democratic figures were re-elected to the House, including John Halliwell (R), father of several municipal borrowing acts which helped the cities and towns to weather the depression.

In the Massachusetts Senate the first returns showed the Republicans gaining two seats formerly held by Democrats. Senator Frank Hurley (D) seeking re-election in the Second Hampden District, was defeated by Chester T. Skibinski (R). Senator Hurley was a strong Curley man in the Senate.

David M. Brackman, Republican member of the Boston City Council, defeated Representative Lawrence P. McHugh (D) for election to the State Senate seat now held by Senafter Joseph C. White (D).

State Senators Re-elected

From the returns which trickled in, it appeared that most of the State Senators now seeking re-election were successful. Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R) of Needham was re-elected and thus will have his desired chance to seek the Presidency of the Senate for 1937 and 1938.

Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, who played a major role in the teachers' oath contest, and who was a special target for anti-oath attacks, won despite the oath opposition.

Although organized labor attempted to prevent the re-election of Senator Albert Cole (R), he will serve another term.

The Senate's most outspoken foe of public utilities, Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, will also return, as will the perennial Senator Cornelius F. Haley (R) of Rowley.

Senator Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth, Senator John D. MacKay (R) of Quincy and Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton are all due back for another term.

Among the Democratic Senators re-elected are Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., Edward C. Carroll, Joseph P. Donahue and Thomas H. Burke, all of Boston.

The make-up of the Senate will be completely changed due to 12 Senators not seeking re-election and several others failing to return because of election defeats. Those who are coming back expect to have considerable extra work to do as a result.

New Hampshire Finds Governor In 'Shoemaker'

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4 (AP)—Francis Parnell Murphy, Republican, who had no shoes as a boy but now manufactures more than 8,000,000 pairs annually, will serve as New Hampshire's Governor for the next two years.

Born on a small farm 59 years ago, Mr. Murphy, known throughout New England as "Major"—a title acquired on the military staff of former Governor Winant—has said his earliest recollection was tramping barefoot through frosty pastures while driving cattle.

At the age of 18, he entered a shoe factory as a nailer of cases, but rose rapidly until he entered the business for himself in Nashua. The firm now has 11 factories and turns out 39,000 pairs of shoes a day.

He entered political life as a member of the Newport school board and later served as state representative. Governor Winant appointed him head of the commission to represent New Hampshire at the Century of Progress in Chicago. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention four years ago.

Besides his business and political activities, Major Murphy is a sports enthusiast. The history of baseball in New Hampshire in recent years has been written largely around his name.

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ALSO CAPES, CAPE-COATS AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN A MODEL AND MATERIAL OF YOUR OWN SELECTION

Choose from 500 Genuine Scotch Tweeds

ROMANES & PATERSON
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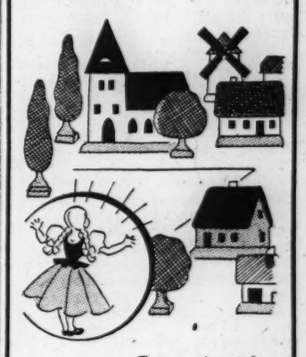
—In Copley Square—

If you had gone to Europe

—between thrills at changing of the Guard at Buckingham, cathedral-gazing in France, castle-seeing on the Rhine you probably would have shopped for gifts for the folks at home.

Filene's

Buyers shopped hither and yon this Summer to bring back thrilling things for you, OUR home folks. Almost daily come new arrivals for our interesting Third Floor.



From Austria

Tall poplar trees shadow the church with a steeple, in a painted village gorgeous as a tulip bed. Something different for Christmas for a favorite cherub and educational. Cottages, large and small, a windmill, church, trees . . . the village complete. $1

From Austria

. . . the land of HAND knits de luxe—or HAND crochets! Warm, soft as down. A wrap around for a wee baby or shoulder comfort for Grandma. Pink, blue, white in a variety of designs. $7.50

From Austria

. . . DOLLS of the nations! Big Dolls, small dolls . . . and always in Mr. and Mrs. pairs. Swiss, Dutch, Irish, Russian, Scotch Cloth—and gaily dressed in peasant style. Large dolls $5.95 . . . small dolls $1

From Czecho Slovakia

A bath becomes a diversion when a kiddie has her own bath mitt and towel to match . . . and even spinach is thrilling devoured over a bib with real looking kitties or bunnies.

Bibs, 40c *Towels*, 90c

Mitts, 20c

Check your Christmas list . . . then phone HUBbard 4250 till 9 P. M. Mail orders filled.

Filene's NEW Third Floor
BOSTON

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
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LIMITED TIME

Made by one of New England's finest Silversmiths.

YOU can afford Sterling Silver NOW!

Troubadour Pattern Salad Spoon (photographed) $5.40

Concord Pattern Tomato Server (photographed) $2.50

Concord Dinner Fork $2.50

$50,000 Stock for $30,000

STERLING SILVER

40% off Regular Price*

TROUBADOUR and CONCORD, the heaviest open stock patterns we have

Regular Price for Six	Sale Price for Six
$10.00 Medium Tea Spoons	$6.00
12.50 Heavy Tea Spoons	7.50
21.00 Dessert or Breakfast Spoons, Heavy	12.60
21.00 Heavy Dessert Forks	12.60
25.00 Heavy Dinner Forks	15.00
13.50 Bouillon Spoons	8.10
15.00 Butter Spreaders	9.00
7.50 Coffee Spoons	4.50
19.00 Cream Soup Spoons	11.40
14.00 Ice Cream Forks	8.40
17.00 Ice Tea Spoons	10.20
14.50 Orange Spoons	8.70
10.50 Oyster Forks	6.30
15.00 Ind. Salad Forks	9.60
22.50 Soup Spoons	13.50
19.00 Dessert Knives	11.40
21.00 Dinner Knives	12.60

Serving Pieces

Regular Price Each	Sale Price Each
$2.75 Almond Spoon	$1.65
1.75 Baby Spoon	1.05
1.75 Baby Fork	1.05
2.25 Baby Spoon, Bent	1.35
9.00 Berry Spoon	5.40
6.00 Preserve Spoon	3.60
2.75 Bon Bon Spoon	1.65
4.00 Butter Knife	2.40
2.50 Butter Pick	1.50
4.50 Cake Server	2.70
10.00 Carving Knife	6.00
10.00 Carving Fork	6.00
10.00 Carving Steel	6.00
9.00 Game Knife	5.40
9.00 Game Fork	5.40
4.50 Steak Knife	2.70
4.50 Steak Steel	2.70
4.50 Steak Fork	2.70

Regular Price Each	Sale Price Each
$2.50 Cheese Server	$1.50
3.00 Child's Fork	1.80
3.00 Child's Knife	1.80
5.25 Cold Meat Fork	3.15
4.50 Cream Ladle	2.70
4.75 Cucumber Server	2.85
5.25 Egg Server	3.15
6.00 Gravy Ladle	3.60
2.75 Jelly Server	1.65
1.75 Lemon Fork	1.05
4.00 Mayonnaise Ladle	2.40
2.50 Olive Fork	1.50
2.75 Olive Spoon	1.65
4.50 Pie Server	2.70
9.00 Serving Fork	5.40
9.00 Serving Spoon	5.40
2.75 Sugar Spoon	1.65
3.50 Sugar Tongs	2.10
4.75 Table Spoon	2.85
4.75 Tomato Server or Cucumber Server, Small	2.85

$4 INITIAL PAYMENT under our convenient budget payment plan on purchases of from $15 to $40. 10% initial payment on purchases of more than $40. Balance in equal monthly payments. Nominal carrying charge

NOTE—All charge purchases made during balance of this month payable in January!

Mail and Phone Orders Filled
Call HUBbard 2700 until 10 p. m.
SILVERWARE—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

*After The Sale This Silver Will Return To The Regular Prices Quoted.

Lodge and Hurley Win; Saltonstall Is Trailing Kelly

(Continued From Page 9)

United States participation in the League of Nations. He will insist on non-intervention in foreign affairs, as did the late senator.

Mr. Lodge learned his politics on a footstool placed at the feet of the late Senator Lodge. According to a friend of the young Senator-elect, when the late Senator was home at Nahant during congressional recesses, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. would draw up a footstool before the fire and listen to the political teachings of his grandfather.

Served as Guidepost

These fireside political lessons have served as guideposts, although the young Lodge is believed to be more liberal than his grandfather.

Interesting it will be when the Senator-elect takes his oath of office in January. He will be escorted down the aisle of the United States Senate by Senator Walsh, who in turn was escorted by Mr. Lodge's grandfather in 1919, when Senator Walsh first took office.

Mr. Lodge ran well ahead of his ticket, although previous to the election Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor was considered the leading vote-getter in the party, because of his long service in the Legislature where he made Democratic as well as Republican friends.

Mr. Lodge's total vote with only 124 precincts missing was 801,706. Mr. Curley polled about 676,790, while the third real candidate in the field, Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party, received a total of 118,526.

In Curley's Own Coin

As may be readily seen Mr. O'Brien, in effect, played practically the same role for Mr. Lodge that Frank A. Goodwin played for Mr. Curley in 1934, when he ran for Governer.

In 1934 Governor Curley polled 736,463 votes to Gaspar G. Bacon's 627,413. Mr. Goodwin received approximately 94,000 votes.

In both of these elections the third candidate polled fewer votes than the winner's plurality. Thus in neither contest would the loser have won even giving the entire vote total of the third candidate to the second man.

In the gubernatorial contest, the closest of the major struggles, Mr. Hurley finally pulled through on his renowned voting strength. His total vote, with 124 precincts still to come, 825,064 was next to that of President Roosevelt, who received 870,196, compared with his total of 800,148 in 1932. Mr. Haigis received 798,256.

May Help Walsh-Ely Wing

Mr. Hurley's victory may result in the reascendancy of the Walsh-Ely wing into greater favor at the State House. It is recalled that in 1934 Mr. Hurley at the Democratic pre-primary convention threw his support to Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, the Walsh-Ely candidate for Governor, and started the stampede to General Cole.

This Hurley move resulted in the defeat of Mr. Curley at the convention, a defeat which he avenged in the primary election by defeating General Cole.

Senator Walsh was active in furthering Mr. Hurley's campaign. It was noticeable Senator Walsh did not support Governor Curley. Thus a definite tie links Senator Walsh and the Governor-Elect.

Hurley Gets His Chance

Today the forces of good government are looking to Mr. Hurley to keep his promises to operate the State efficiently, honestly and economically.

Political observers consider Mr. Hurley an efficient administrator, as proved by his six years as state treasurer. However, his alleged connections with Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer under Mr. Curley as Mayor, and his endorsements of Daniel H. Coakley, kingpin of the Curley Administration, have not helped him greatly with those persons who wish all vestiges of the Curley regime eliminated from Beacon Hall.

There are those who hope Mr. Hurley will disprove the implications of those connections by ridring the hill of the more important Governor's followers.

The defeat of John W. Haigis in the gubernatorial race constitutes the second successive time the Massachusetts electorate has signaled "thumbs down" to him. In 1934, Mr. Haigis lost the Lieutenant Governorship to Joseph L. Hurley, Fall River Democrat.

Mr. Haigis's defeat yesterday may be attributed in part to the tremendous Roosevelt landslide, to Mr. Hurley's proved popularity in Massachusetts, and to labor's desertion of the man they openly claimed had the "best labor record ever compiled by a Republican candidate for major office." This is considered Mr. Haigis's major disappointment, and, to many, labor's aloofness to Mr. Haigis proved it did not, as it professes, remember its friends.

This defeat probably means Mr. Haigis will never again seek a statewide elective post. He has not lost friends by his campaign this year. In fact, he has gained many. Yet it appears the Republican gubernatorial candidate cannot muster the strength necessary to win. But, as many political observers are saying today, losing to a powerful political figure such as Mr. Hurley is no disgrace.

Other Results

Frederic W. Cook, Republican candidate for re-election as Secretary of State, ran his usual strong race. He defeated Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, his 1934 and 1935 Democratic opponent by 100,000 votes.

William E. Hurley, former postmaster of Boston, successfully compensated for his treatment at the hands of the Roosevelt Administration by defeating his Democratic opponent for State Treasurer, James M. Hurley. The Republican Hurley received approximately 770,000; the Democratic Hurley 695,000.

This was a battle of former postmasters, the Democratic Hurley having been postmaster of Marlboro until relieved of his duties under the Harding Administration. But the support of numerous Democrats pushed the Republican Hurley into office.

Paul A. Dever, Democrat, was re-elected as expected. Judge Felix Forte actually polled less votes than any other Republican candidate, although not because of any lack of ability. The vote with 124 precincts out was Dever 785,858; Forte 695,228.

Rather, to many observers, the result was further proof that neither party will wholly back a so-called racial candidate. The Democratic proof lies in the defeat of Dr. Santosuosso, whose vote total was the smallest on the Democratic slate.

Vote of Bay State Cities and Towns for Leading Offices

City—Town	1932 President Hoover	1932 President Roosevelt	1934 Governor Bacon	1934 Governor Curley	1936 President Landon	1936 President Lemke	1936 President Roosevelt	1936 Senator Curley	1936 Senator Lodge	1936 Senator O'Brien	1936 Governor Haigis	1936 Governor Hurley
Abington	1,541	1,022	1,101	878	1,673	204	959	749	1,745	272	1,681	1,021
Acton	938	281	798	233	1,032	50	324	323	1,093	43	1,073	297
Acushnet	397	705	286	555	407	140	829	464	558	363	545	650
Adams	1,407	2,802	1,256	2,278	1,429	139	3,779	2,739	3,028	166	1,985	3,081
Agawam	1,266	1,067	1,005	922	1,227	161	1,566	1,087	1,459	308	1,499	1,222
Alford	56	38	83	22	68	1	39	28	74	1	70	36
Amesbury	3,013	2,080	1,516	1,964	2,119	288	2,252	1,677	2,314	398	2,166	2,099
Amherst	1,761	640	1,789	591	2,013	35	963	621	2,245	27	2,307	869
Andover	3,165	1,411	2,763	1,500	3,279	260	1,799	1,329	3,569	272	3,427	1,598
Arlington	9,379	7,802	8,307	6,791	10,333	1,257	7,323	—	—	—	—	—
Ashburnham	435	332	355	189	488	11	364	346	521	20	505	317
Ashby	235	55	202	33	268	5	114	44	317	0	298	74
Ashfield	311	34	271	15	337	2	70	28	349	3	381	34
Ashland	681	328	643	341	755	51	469	319	853	56	792	417
Athol	2,584	1,140	2,346	1,143	2,[illegible]	274	1,484	1,007	2,915	354	3,057	1,304
Attleboro	5,163	3,053	3,824	3,838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auburn	1,466	984	1,079	722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avon	526	513	285	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayer	637	674	590	605	691	53	685	538	754	4	727	827
Barnstable	2,031	808	1,930	870	2,654	47	1,052	748	2,192	58	2,549	1,011
Barre	709	338	673	376	724	15	533	379	779	22	786	478
Becket	183	114	121	87	200	14	134	75	213	8	214	103
Bedford	546	274	494	299	657	19	322	348	695	31	680	293
Belchertown	502	329	447	242	567	22	415	388	897	106	606	377
Bellingham	383	605	296	581	446	40	780	650	483	63	449	727
Belmont	6,808	3,823	6,196	3,700	7,977	528	4,180	—	—	—	—	—
Berkley	214	148	149	69	260	21	180	—	—	—	—	—
Berlin	373	87	382	63	430	16	91	53	450	19	439	77
Bernardston	279	56	284	59	355	0	95	48	367	0	400	53
Beverly	6,929	3,639	5,417	3,425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Billerica	1,340	1,087	1,090	1,081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackstone	305	1,129	242	1,192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blandford	164	16	154	12	334	135	1,363	1,331	372	143	341	1,399
Bolton	259	42	261	34	177	9	33	16	198	1	194	18
Boston	78,097	179,630	77,384	173,942	286	6	50	28	295	4	284	45
Bourne	792	333	658	309	85,464	25,780	198,503	169,948	103,816	28,538	96,203	193,139
Boxboro	111	39	96	37	930	3	549	326	1,042	36	984	346
Boxford	264	57	238	40	129	6	50	36	159	7	138	43
Boylston	382	69	293	66	392	7	157	94	433	6	318	58
Braintree	4,783	2,637	3,472	2,369	—	—	—	44	335	10	423	121
Brewster	1,345	854	1,067	806	334	4	87	68	340	1	336	82
Bridgewater	286	85	281	61	1,522	95	1,109	897	1,622	134	1,581	1,057
Brimfield	254	74	241	88	264	1	135	100	382	2	284	109
Brockton	12,486	12,402	8,655	9,607	130,047	2,739	13,990	10,515	14,095	2,995	13,664	13,400
Brookfield	389	186	364	173	423	10	221	160	446	10	428	212
Brookline	13,303	7,090	12,365	6,412	13,953	1,000	9,359	—	—	—	—	—
Buckland	535	155	471	148	550	25	206	149	559	7	625	156
Burlington	391	264	298	307	476	49	432	374	506	62	495	421
Cambridge	14,121	24,585	12,464	23,279	15,671	3,561	25,884	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	1,175	1,306	1,117	1,183	1,407	201	1,254	1,128	1,419	236	1,323	1,366
Carlisle	228	47	213	35	262	3	56	38	290	2	283	47
Carver	283	64	265	41	315	6	100	56	358	11	320	89
Charlemont	301	38	250	37	330	25	108	52	352	4	378	84
Charlton	546	249	428	214	544	15	448	352	599	25	594	379
Chatham	731	113	597	120	830	12	164	87	860	20	834	154
Chelmsford	1,845	951	1,660	833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	3,129	8,061	2,781	7,373	2,725	721	11,113	8,405	4,268	592	3,881	9,354
Cheshire	327	339	267	337	321	15	333	271	324	11	321	291
Chester	304	161	263	93	285	41	253	143	302	46	319	186
Chesterfield	182	39	175	21	206	0	48	25	212	2	222	31
Chicopee	3,482	9,861	3,812	7,906	2,601	1,094	12,876	8,842	4,535	—	5,237	9,432
Chilmark	88	29	98	12	113	0	38	20	122	1	109	33
Clarksburg	297	127	205	182	1,951	11	337	208	297	7	303	233
Clinton	2,000	3,187	1,873	2,745	1,114	232	3,714	3,133	2,306	214	2,048	3,685
Cohasset	909	607	772	584	454	75	583	508	1,130	74	1,115	586
Colrain	422	95	345	112	2,024	10	244	185	477	11	490	223
Concord	1,875	1,047	1,734	951	294	165	1,142	973	2,167	135	2,116	1,098
Conway	267	68	264	59	261	15	115	78	313	7	344	69
Cummington	244	26	226	30	1,095	5	43	30	270	3	258	33
Dalton	1,256	729	978	670	121	73	984	747	1,230	57	1,184	866
Dana	142	41	126	20	3,255	0	47	18	134	2	128	40
Danvers	2,986	1,842	2,255	1,680	1,490	429	1,761	1,522	3,346	178	3,214	1,838
Dartmouth	1,346	910	864	726	—	172	1,564	876	1,833	287	1,728	1,225
Dedham	3,090	2,851	2,819	2,500	641	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerfield	543	339	601	257	741	17	528	340	771	12	875	312
Dennis	713	133	626	126	761	11	218	110	888	15	660	178
Dighton	645	262	566	220	481	38	338	206	842	67	770	304
Douglas	486	336	407	305	479	15	465	352	569	16	543	398
Dover	361	126	371	129	1,062	21	155	128	496	22	507	138
Dracut	885	1,039	832	1,062	944	237	1,435	958	1,190	243	1,130	1,141
Dudley	455	857	415	884	457	51	1,307	1,094	566	58	522	1,207
Dunstable	121	39	137	38	162	4	34	25	164	0	163	36
Duxbury	742	212	792	162	875	30	260	146	938	18	914	215
East Bridgewater	947	444	639	392	1,036	93	579	421	1,093	106	1,073	524
East Brookfield	179	167	149	145	183	31	176	126	208	30	194	157
East Longmeadow	880	432	691	342	824	80	489	337	916	80	942	380
Eastham	247	32	245	21	261	0	56	22	272	3	270	40
Easthampton	1,534	1,724	1,440	1,720	1,434	258	2,363	1,651	1,772	289	1,894	1,810
Easton	1,671	743	1,254	674	1,840	107	793	626	1,883	124	1,841	793
Edgartown	331	100	253	124	422	1	181	106	449	7	410	164
Egremont	175	65	194	50	237	0	70	56	227	0	232	68
Enfield	144	49	119	29	144	3	53	43	146	5	140	46
Erving	283	162	224	150	278	18	257	194	299	11	340	192
Essex	494	193	405	176	599	12	207	166	607	12	585	208
Everett	7,155	7,898	5,493	7,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairhaven	1,942	1,448	1,358	1,382	2,000	224	2,242	1,331	2,485	370	2,335	1,781
Fall River	12,493	22,642	10,091	21,952	11,181	2,393	28,813	18,533	16,342	4,404	21,415	28,189
Falmouth	1,318	7,698	1,212	608	1,509	48	862	630	1,639	47	1,373	714
Fitchburg	6,219	34	5,472	7,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	117	503	72	23	115	1	68	43	139	1	118	62
Foxboro	4,267	3,956	1,093	443	1,442	61	728	523	1,545	86	1,509	659
Framingham	1,297	1,348	3,639	4,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	409	109	947	1,320	1,361	138	1,629	1,331	1,514	169	1,405	1,569
Freetown	3,046	2,926	171	117	441	11	247	135	487	21	468	202
Gardner	31	22	2,788	2,542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gay Head	672	230	30	9	35	0	32	24	32	1	31	28
Georgetown	277	66	553	179	752	46	234	140	764	47	762	189
Gill	5,313	3,163	233	67	268	1	157	77	332	3	363	85
Gloucester	109	7	4,260	3,301	5,820	346	4,614	3,442	5,662	365	5,486	3,790
Goshen	27	21	111	5	115	0	10	6	113	0	121	7
Gosnold	1,219	1,059	18	8	37	0	15	14	36	0	37	14
Grafton	219	131	981	997	1,242	220	1,352	1,023	1,349	296	1,306	1,255
Granby	252	50	299	93	267	35	147	93	285	51	285	114
Granville	1,288	1,175	178	42	227	10	221	160	446	10	428	212
Great Barrington	4,025	2,574	1,072	969	1,278	1,000	9,359	—	—	—	—	—
Greenfield	3,566	2,441	58	7	4,177	25	206	149	559	7	625	156
Greenwich	70	27	764	364	73	49	432	374	506	62	495	421
Groton	775	404	515	337	831	45	454	371	923	41	888	382
Groveland	638	383	305	263	629	79	404	280	684	103	652	361
Hadley	279	379	187	65	310	12	518	416	360	17	364	462
Halifax	729	279	698	228	280	19	92	62	300	16	281	83
Hamilton	247	96	220	84	834	24	284	201	885	31	849	281
Hampden	139	29	72	25	284	17	149	96	305	5	322	104
Hancock	848	190	648	151	121	0	49	28	133	0	121	40
Hanover	660	240	512	256	925	37	288	179	1,001	33	946	259
Hanson	352	458	361	385	776	42	318	235	780	59	769	305
Hardwick	383	112	367	94	402	17	481	357	469	6	465	423
Harvard	739	157	677	122	427	10	139	140	458	4	434	119
Harwich	169	477	207	333	905	13	227	140	935	14	918	193
Hatfield	8,749	8,788	6,835	7,934	207	27	588	477	285	22	317	481
Haverhill	77	16	65	8	8,893	2,226	9,394	7,147	9,699	2,475	9,244	8,801
Hawley	82	31	67	4	95	9	21	13	98	4	108	15
Heath	1,999	1,010	1,809	856	95	7	26	20	94	3	108	22
Hingham	206	293	173	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinsdale	1,042	451	702	334	203	14	283	229	232	16	218	258
Holbrook	1,100	345	959	310	1,107	104	556	338	1,214	158	1,181	490
Holden	42	28	45	28	1,124	33	606	385	1,239	64	1,221	591
Holland	964	424	854	416	69	1	48	40	57	1	57	41
Holliston	7,203	14,561	6,520	12,098	1,018	46	445	346	1,087	66	1,042	420
Holyoke	1,087	281	848	264	7,321	1,287	17,117	13,117	8502	1,536	9,108	13,444
Hopedale	628	592	539	514	1,078	37	352	261	1,133	36	1,119	303
Hopkinton	244	63	233	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hubbardston	1,381	1,488	1,061	1,492	263	6	143	84	283	9	278	110
Hudson	529	692	479	559	1,448	316	1,699	—	849	0	584	730
Hull	311	277	282	228	612	63	669	593	849	27	329	260
Huntington	1,352	765	1,165	774	300	19	321	241	337	6	49	13
Ipswich	589	325	503	312	1,610	116	930	666	1,715	137	1,636	834
Kingston	337	101	295	63	724	30	449	361	756	24	736	428
Lakeville	740	231	677	195	480	14	163	103	501	12	500	131
Lancaster	313	154	263	117	770	39	321	232	803	39	788	266
Lanesboro	7,583	20,242	5,831	20,850	307	19	213	135	336	10	349	155
Lawrence	755	870	616	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee	825	970	748	803	879	57	888	623	954	58	917	790
Leicester	508	766	441	631	873	75	1,118	924	968	148	927	1,073
Lenox	4,039	3,796	3,472	3,241	645	56	707	554	661	53	590	716
Leominster	156	17	147	15	186	2	58	34	191	0	203	42
Leverett	3,091	1,368	2,624	1,291	3,489	198	1,498	1,213	3,617	218	3,543	1,448
Lexington	89	16	78	13	98	1	29	18	95	0	108	17
Leyden	462	200	461	195	559	30	241	185	603	34	594	197
Lincoln	521	113	486	131	573	18	161	124	600	14	588	146
Littleton	1,936	435	1,698	322	2,098	33	579	—	—	—	—	—
Longmeadow	12,406	23,089	11,660	22,831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowell	944	1,173	722	884	737	67	1,817	1,346	1,023	111	1,047	1,435
Ludlow	574	158	513	186	571	23	361	191	659	28	624	271
Lunenburg	16,488	18,939	12,408	17,845	833	17	300	209	888	48	865	265
Lynn	707	234	642	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lynnfield	10,616	9,664	8,625	8,803	1,012	41	326	275	1,065	25	992	370
Malden	960	384	810	353	1,783	113	1,106	826	1,885	154	1,821	1,000
Manchester	1,659	806	1,216	789	4,263	238	1,406	1,099	4,460	237	4,284	1,387
Mansfield	3,623	1,412	3,134	1,166	585	8	281	180	636	13	599	249
Marblehead	496	169	422	155	2,583	587	4,413	3,531	3,039	606	2,693	4,138
Marion	2,432	4,135	1,957	4,012	1,005	18	269	154	1,067	20	1,017	252
Marlboro	819	199	748	164	488	10	87	87	86	0	75	104
Marshfield	80	51	64	81	1 010	130	1,712	748	221	13	515	302
Mashpee	459	196	317	132	741	26	364	361	721	22	722	401
Mattapoisett	1,022	1,237	804	1,211	685	85	670	569	738	77	677	672
Maynard	654	325	518	263	394	34	187	111	426	27	417	137
Medfield	11,636	12,008	9,991	11,049	790	46	372	251	856	42	820	333
Medford	636	652	537	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medway	5,816	2,924	7,626	2,620	2,575	177	1,344	962	2,651	175	2,670	1,219
Melrose	364	114	298	111	67	0	43	34	72	0	73	36
Mendon	778	307	585	294	513	22	225	161	558	20	839	196
Merrimac	4,984	3,148	3108	3,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methuen	2,269	896	1,840	1,009	1,120	150	1,835	1,454	1,281	206	1,206	1,707
Middleboro	68	24	62	14	503	59	426	35	541	42	500	418
Middlefield	454	159	400	162	139	94	638	518	206	45	154	641
Middleton	1,826	3,551	1,425	3,283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford	1,256	1,420	881	1,198	935	58	848	675	1,031	47	1,146	750
Millbury	447	373	403	355	1,377	114	2,089	1,756	1,342	53	1,975	1,518
Millis	190	558	139	556	130	0	42	26	140	1	144	30
Millville	5,370	3,117	5,063	3,896	50	7	25	5	63	7	65	10
Milton	51	30	51	25	26	0	15	16	24	0	25	15
Monroe	984	619	797	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monson	1,294	1,571	1,242	1,432	56	1	33	16	69	0	64	23
Montague	411	21	109	22	935	58	848	675	1,031	47	1,146	750
Monterey	45	24	35	13	1,377	114	2,089	1,756	1,342	53	1,975	1,518
Montgomery	28	9	21	18	130	0	42	26	140	1	144	30
Mt. Washington	518	433	473	387	50	7	25	5	63	7	65	10
Nahant	—	—	—	—	26	0	15	16	24	0	25	15
Nantucket	812	561	675	442	594	98	349	298	636	100	578	392
Natick	3,119	3,110	2,626	2,965	969	25	548	382	981	27	901	876
Needham	3,890	1,087	3,517	1,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ashford	24	8	22	10	4,393	138	1,361	917	4,634	307	4,584	1,136
New Bedford	11,396	18,974	8,057	18,879	36	0	19	20	34	0	24	24
New Braintree	67	44	70	30	10,118	3,129	26,928	15,949	15,413	5,260	14,567	21,989
New Marlboro	236	120	202	91	96	4	57	43	101	—	94	86
New Salem	129	27	147	22	288	5	167	114	290	7	294	137
Newbury	640	135	550	133	158	12	44	34	159	12	163	35
Newburyport	3,267	2,993	2,490	3,304	654	19	148	75	896	35	898	95
Norfolk	19,892	9,514	18,722	8,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Adams	341	137	311	168	21,936	472	10,634	864	23,222	1,373	22,803	10,166
North Andover	3,793	4,627	2,915	3,511	422	24	244	204	432	39	433	233
North Attleboro	1,958	1,333	1,384	1,388	3,468	0	6,085	4,628	4,262	258	4,143	5,184
North Brookfield	2,418	1,947	1,746	1,758	1,816	259	1,832	1,234	3,168	334	2,023	1,545
North Reading	603	622	540	498	2,578	710	1,578	1,191	2,612	792	2,567	1,477
Northampton	519	217	427	257	649	70	536	464	698	66	684	543
Northboro	4,094	4,558	3,697	3,808	658	69	377	304	702	68	652	397
Northbridge	644	242	600	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton	1,885	1,681	1,389	1,641	697	50	320	247	748	44	728	392
Norwell	697	119	566	100	1,657	229	2,231	1,696	2,022	376	1,907	1,933
Norwood	698	306	502	261	604	29	198	143	748	10	780	137
Oak Bluffs	592	153	516	111	744	94	432	—	—	—	—	—
Oakham	2,427	2,992	2,068	2,902	672	22	180	125	602	17	685	156
Orange	310	244	234	197	2,705	547	3,341	2,782	2,961	654	2,782	3,272
Orleans	129	26	131	22	426	9	345	238	442	11	411	327
Otis	1,803	406	1,853	380	138	7	40	28	145	3	144	35
Oxford	555	97	502	47	1,865	149	648	429	1,895	142	2,034	493
Palmer	113	26	101	31	700	5	107	55	711	7	711	83
Paxton	789	771	637	713	143	2	70	58	143	2	143	66
Peabody	1,329	1,879	1,295	1,469	663	59	1,048	728	817	81	75	837

"Pike's Peak or Bust"

STAN WILLIS really started this when, in June, he snapped the padlock on the blacksmith shop, piled his four boys into his sag-springed car and went northward. For a week horses went barefoot and garden tools unmended; and, when Stan came back to Jaalam, and fired the forge again, and again the tinkle of his hammer rang under the willows, the car bore on its twisted front fender the proud legend, "This Car Has Climbed Mount Washington." This inspired a deal of dry comment on the part of Ollie Carter and Arch Gassett, and my neighbor George added his bit by hinting that boys were handy to take along—in a heavy push. But Stan shaped a cherry-red horseshoe and grinned.

"Have a good time. But she made it under her own steam."

And as he spoke familiarly of Chocorua, and the Notch, and the Flume, George listened with something like envy. So that, driving homeward, he said to me seriously: "You know, that'd be a great trip. A fellow ought to get up in the hills once in a while; good for you. We could see a lot of mountains in three days or so. What do you think?"

* * *

I THOUGHT WELL of it. There would be, as George said, tumbled miles of wooded hills, valleys with quick streams elbowing their way seaward, clean mountain air. So we agreed that, when George could get off, and I was free, we'd make the trip. George was right; everyone, now and then, should climb a hill and get a fresh view.

But green July sped past, and George's folks went down the Cape; the flood tide of August came, and my folks from the Middle West with it; and September passed before we knew it. Scarcely a week went by without some mention of the hills—and in the Jaalam lowlands there were now the first crimson hints of fall. Finally George said:

"Hills are hills. Tell you what; we'll make it Wachusett. We can do that in less than a day. You pick your time."

* * *

THAT WASN'T WASHINGTON, to be sure, but still there'd be blue ponds, and folded hills shot with color, and all the pleasant green farms and white towns like a map below. But the days I set, George just couldn't make it; and once George called for me ten minutes after I'd left for town. It became ridiculous, then serious, for Stan and Arch and Ollie were having a good time over it all. Stan would wink innocently, say: "A good day to climb a hill," and George and I must grin wryly as the others elaborated upon the theme. We didn't like it, and as we went out in the dusty gold of the October twilight George looked at me with a certain fixed purpose.

"What," he asked firmly, "are you doing next Tuesday?"

I intended, with equal firmness, to climb a hill.

"Right. I'm with you. I've got to overhaul the heater in the morning, but I'll be over by ten."

* * *

THAT WAS THAT. Tuesday came, a crisp and golden October day. Ten o'clock came, and no George; an hour later I went over. George was soot and grease to the elbows, his heater strewn about the cellar floor. He said gloomily: "No soap. She doesn't percolate. But I'll have her singing by noon." I went home. Noon passed, and two o'clock, and there was no swirl of tires in the drive. At three I again went over the garden wall, through the brown asparagus plumes. The burner purred, but George listened to its song without favor. Too late, he grumbled, for Wachusett: But what was I doing next Friday?

That, I said, had a familiar sound, and George had the grace to redden behind the ears. I said: "Hills are hills, George," and he rubbed his nose with confusion and a sooty forefinger. I told him: "On Friday I'll be remembering that I climbed a hill today," and George stared, and said: "Huh?"

* * *

BUT HE CAME along. To get around Stan Willis and the blacksmith shop, we crossed the brook at Old Mill Dam, went through the leaf-drifted green of the Burying Yard and so to the Ridge. George talked wistfully of mountains. We scuffed down through rich drifts of fallen leaves to the pale brown ribbon of West Road; you take Vermont, now, said George, and at this time the hills would be spread tartans of red and green and purple. And as we went along, stopping to poke about an old barn, its planking channeled and gray with a century's rains, its gunstock posts hard as iron, George was mildly mournful over the pressure of modern life. You commanded the agencies for getting places—but did you? Or did they command you, when to find even one free afternoon seemed impossible? And in this minor strain we crossed fields and orchards, spanned Pantry Brook where it talks still over the tumbled stones of the gristmill dam, came at last to Apunack Hill.

* * *

ABOUT THIS GREAT hill of ours, of which George had said derisively: "You call *that* a hill?" there is this: it seems far greater than it is. For you climb first through old fields with hardhack and frosted goldenrod banked against the crumbling uphill walls. Beyond the upper wall you come to thick woods of oak and maple, a green mystery in summer, but in the fall a high chamber paved with rustling gold. The high fingertips of the trees catch the sunlight and send it downward, so that you climb through a pulsing glow of amber light. These woods lighten and glimmer as the leaves turn; far-reaching aisles open and spread, with small maples flaring like torches down the vistas. A wall again, and you cross to the more fragile growth of birch, with ash-gold leaves whispering over sturdy young pines. These upper woods were logged a generation ago; you know that, but still have the sense of having climbed high, beyond the tree line. Again a wall, and you come to the good granite of Apunack cropping through a green pasture.

George went over first, and I followed. I said: "Deacon Sam Abbot cleared this in—," and George grasped my arm. We stood silent. The pasture rose in patches of deep green sweet fern and low crimson blueberry bushes; through the aisles a fox drifted like a grayish-golden shadow, pointed ears alert, swift feet sure and silent on the thick turf. He stopped with lifted forefoot, caught our scent on some wandering drift of cool air, sank into the earth, vanished. George said: "Whoof! This *is* real country."

* * *

WE WENT UP toward the rounded crest. Deacon Sam had cleared this in 1807; now Toivo Maki's cows grazed here, the notes of their bells thin and sweet as the sound of distant bell buoys among the green waves of grass, the tumbled combers of gray ledge. Their calm eyes followed us as we passed, and again the bells swung as they cropped. A small path took our feet, merged with others as it deepened and swung down to a green dimple. Painted blueberry bushes were knee high, then waist deep, then arching overhead as the track came to a small pond with drifting clouds and scarlet argosies of leaves in its dark mirror. Overhead the autumn wind piped; here it was still summer with golden motes of midges drifting against the low sun.

I, murmured: "There's the Lake in the Clouds, on Washington, and that summit pond on Wachusett, and this—puddle," and George looked at me sidelong and thoughtfully.

The wet, black path skirted the pond, climbed to the highest ledge. Sunward, the valleys and ridges drowsed in a gold and purple haze; eastward, Jaalam was a colored map. A scarlet thread of maples marked Breakneck Hill Road; Pine Hill was a dark green hummock set in the red gold of oaks; and that straw-yellow field was Jaalam Marsh, with the looped green skein of the willows above Shipwreck Brook meandering down to it through sage-green orchard rows. But yonder, I nodded, a faint blue mound on the western horizon, was Wachusett. You take the view from Wachusett, now!

* * *

BUT GEORGE DIDN'T hear. He found Medbury's two steeples swimming in a violet haze over a smoldering crimson ridge, and the water tower at Chesham a silver shaft against the blue-white of the horizon. The windows of an unseen house far beyond either town flamed red in the lowering sun; the wind piped, and fell silent, and between its staves came that soft, low-pitched drone that broods forever over valleys. And there, I said, over the northern horizon, beyond the furthest indigo cloud shadow, was Mount Washington. Too bad, this pressure of modern life.

George pointed suddenly to a barely seen small white dot.

"My house!" he discovered. "And there's your red barn. You know, we ought to come here often. Good for you, to get up in the hills now and then. But what were you saying?"

He grinned, and I grinned back. George knew, and so did I. It was perhaps the oldest story in the world, this yearning for the distant and elusive, this ignoring of what lay in our own back yards.

"Nothing," I said comfortably. "Hills are hills, George."

DANIEL CHASE

To an Accompanist

HER song was lovelier
Than the nightingale's.
But better than the song
I loved the magic of the carpet
That you wove.
Whereon the song ran joyously
With swift sure step—
The carpet, gay with little shining threads
Of flowered brightness,
Strong with the patterned warp and woof
Of everlasting harmony,
Accepting every slightest shifting
Of the weight of melody
With fine, sustaining firmness.

Her song was very sweet;
But best I loved
The magic carpet that you spread
So dexterously
Beneath its rhythmic feet.

REBA M. STEVENS

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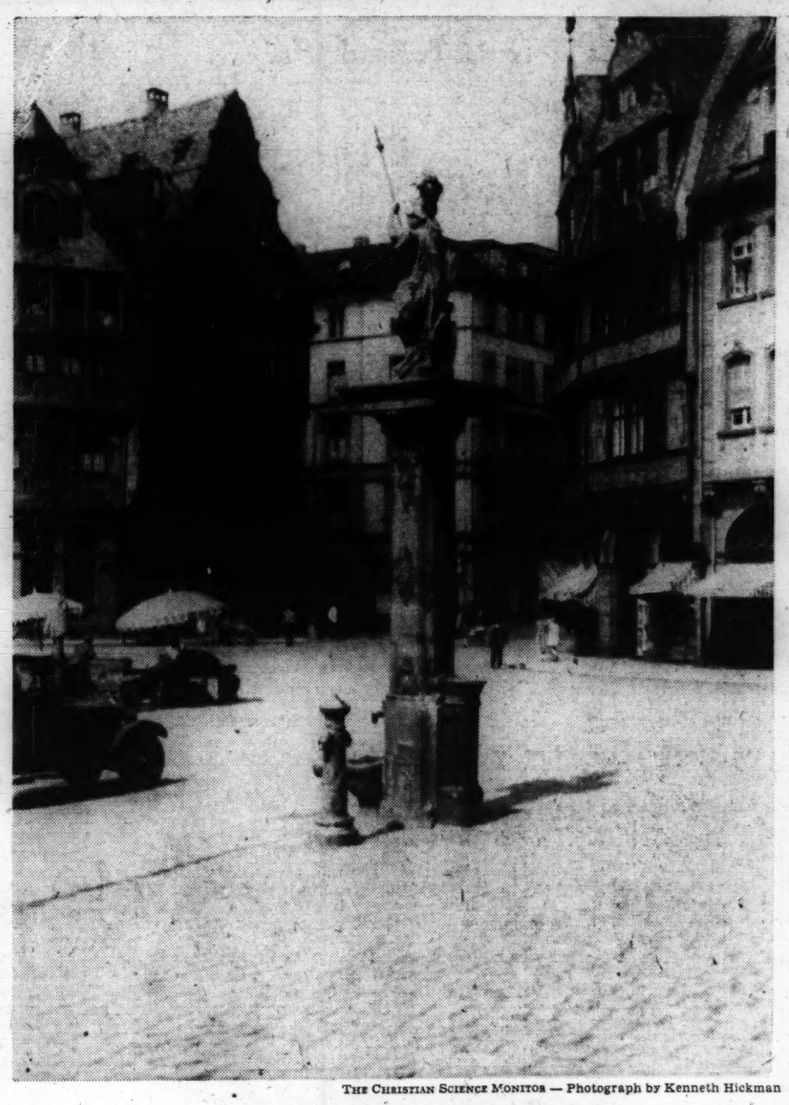

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Kenneth Hickman

THE RÖMERBERG, OLD FRANKFURT

OLD Frankfurt makes the New Town, added in 1333, seem almost modern. It was a royal residence in the time of Charlemagne; and a little later became the capital of the East Frankish Empire. There, in the city field outside the gate, the candidate for the crown had, in the case of a disputed election, to wait for six weeks and three days to make sure that no rival intended to oppose his entry into the city.

In case the stranger has any doubt as to which of the old streets are the oldest, he has but to consult their names which indicate the various stages of the city's development. Should the name end in "graben" (ditches) he may take it as a hallmark of antiquity. These streets are so narrow that, in some cases, there is hardly room to push one's way through. Carved faces peer down from the walls, as the visitor edges his way along; leaning roofs seem to bow sleepily to him and halt in the bowing. Some of the houses are decorated with painted pictures; some rely for their interest on richly carved woodwork, while others boast of famous families with which they have been connected—the Rothschild family whose ancestral home may still be seen in the Börnestrasse, and the Goethe family who lived in the Hirschgraben where part of "Faust," as well as other works, was written. One old building, known as Zum Elefanten, bears on its wall the life-size portrait of an elephant which arrived with a showman long ago, to entertain the people who thronged the Old Town at the time of the Fair.

Twice a year, in the spring and autumn, the Fairs came to the city. A great clearing up of the streets heralded their approach. Then the armed escort rode forth to meet the merchants and escort them through the gates. Much wealth arrived with the merchants, much color and beauty—glass from Bohemia, silver from Saxony, fine cloths and precious ware from Strasburg, tapestry from Switzerland, oils from Italy and rare luxuries from the East. "The wealth that I sawe here was incredible," wrote Thomas Coryate, after visiting the Frankfurt Fair in 1608, "so great that it was impossible for a man to conceive it in his minde that hath not first seene it with his bodily eies." There were showmen, too, in those old times, tight-rope walkers, conjurers and tumblers, and performing animals to block the way. For a great number of years, the Fairs came to Frankfurt and then they came no more. In 1750 the last catalogue of goods was sold and, after that, the foreign merchants turned their faces in other directions and the showmen and the performing beasts followed in their tracks.

Today there is less excitement and possibly more room in the Römerberg, the old marketplace, with its little stalls dotted about beneath the colored umbrellas, its four-hundred-year-old fountain, and its still older Town Hall.

Green as an English Meadow

WE CAME to the little port of Hjalmarshavn, the capital of the Norlands, in the same bright west-wind weather. The green hills behind the black sea-cliffs, the blue tides creaming white on the little skerries, the wall of dimmer peaks to the north, all seemed to sleep in a peace like that of the Blessed Isles in the story. . . . The houses were painted in a dozen colors, and the little bay was full of many kinds of small craft—fishing smacks, whale boats, kayaks and primitive motor-launches. The only big craft were the Grimsby trawlers, and a steamer flying the red and white Danish flag which had just come in from Iceland. Ours was the first passenger ship for a fortnight that had arrived from the south, so the other lot had not preceded us. I made inquiries and heard that the Aberdeen trawler had arrived three days before, and that Haraldsen had at once gone on to his island.

We hired a motor-boat, and that afternoon rounded the south end of the main island, skirted its west side, and threaded our way through an archipelago of skerries till we were abreast of Halder, the second biggest of the group. Its shore was marvellously corrugated, deep-cut glens running down from peaks about three thousand feet in height, and the said peaks sometimes ending in mighty precipices and sometimes falling away into moorish levels and broad shingly beaches. Presently on our port appeared a low coast-line, which from the map I saw was the Island of Sheep. It was separated from Halder by a channel, perhaps two miles wide, but its character was wholly different from its neighbor. . . .

Then I saw the House, built on high land above a little voe, half castle, half lighthouse it seemed, belonging to both land and water. There are no trees in the Norlands, but even from a distance I could see that some kind of demesne had been laid out, with stone terraces ending in little thatched pavilions. Below it, close to the shore, nestled a colony of small dwellings. What caught the eye was the amazing greenness. After the greys and browns of the Shetlands the place seemed as vividly green as an English meadow in May. The lower part of the House was rough stone, the upper part of a dark timber, but the roof was bright green turf, growing as lustily as in a field. When in the early twilight we put in to the little jetty, I seemed to be looking at a port outside the habitable world in some forgotten domain of peace. . . .

The entrance was by a flight of steps which seemed hewn out of the living rock. First came a vast hall, at least a hundred feet long and the full height of the house. This had been constructed, I suppose, on the model of a Viking hall, and in it one seemed to cheat the ages. Where the old Haraldsen had got the timbers I do not know, but they were hoar-ancient, and the black-oak panelling was carved in wild grotesques. The furniture was ancient and immense; there was a long dining-table which would have accommodated fifty Vikings, and gigantic chairs which only Falstaff could have decently filled. For decorations there were some wonderful old pieces of tapestry, and a multitude of ship models of every age in silver and ivory and horn and teak, which must have been worth a ransom.—JOHN BUCHAN, in "The Man from the Norlands." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

LA ORACION REDENTORA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HACE diez y nueve siglos que Cristo Jesús andaba por Judea y Galilea, predicando y enseñando la Palabra de Dios, curando a los enfermos, los cojos, los ciegos y consolando a los tristes. Muchos Cristianos pensadores han leído y ponderado los relatos de las obras maravillosas de nuestro venerado Maestro, y en tiempos de tribulación mental o corporal han deseado que ellos también pudiesen haber conocido al manso Nazareno, haber oído su voz cuando se levantaba para bendecir a sus oyentes y haber sentido su contacto tan inspirador y redentor. Quizás piensen con corazones deseosos, cuán delicioso hubiera sido estar con él en aquel tiempo, y tal vez suspiren por esa alegría de la cual se creen privados. Y sin embargo, no es necesario que suspiren ni anhelen en vano por aquella curación y redención, ni que imaginen que la presencia del Cristo les es negada; porque ¿no es verdad, que el Maestro declaró: "He aquí que estoy yo [Cristo, la Verdad] con vosotros siempre"? También dijo: "Todo cuanto pidiereis en la oración, creed que lo recibisteis ya; y lo tendréis."

"Sí", alguien puede replicar, "conozco aquella declaración de Jesús. Y, sin embargo, aunque Le he pedido a Dios muchas veces, parece que mis oraciones no han sido oídas." ¿Por qué es eso? En el párrafo anterior la palabra "creer" significa algo más que el concepto aceptado generalmente de una fe ciega. Tiene más bien la significación de una fe firme, basada en el entendimiento espiritual, un entendimiento del Principio divino, Dios, el cual formaba la base para las enseñanzas y demostraciones del Maestro. En la página 141 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe: "Al curar a los enfermos y pecadores, Jesús elaboró la demostración de que el efecto redentor era consecuencia de aquel entendimiento del Principio divino y del espíritu del Cristo que gobernó al Jesús corpóreo."

La Ciencia Cristiana revela plena y enteramente la manera de adquirir aquel entendimiento por medio del cual los enfermos se curan y los pecadores se reforman. Un estudio cuidadoso del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, junto con la Biblia y los otros escritos de Mary Baker Eddy, nos plantará firmemente en el camino hacia la paz, la salud y la armonía, porque en la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos que Dios, el Amor divino, es el bien infinito y es Todo-en-todo. Aprendemos a comprender la unidad que existe entre Dios, el Principio divino, la única causa y el único creador, y el hombre a Su imagen y semejanza. Así nuestros ojos se abren para ver al Cristo, la Verdad, no como un Salvador personal o humano, sino como la idea espiritual que el amado Maestro expresó tan hermosa y abundantemente. Dios, siendo el bien infinito, no conoce el mal, y lo que Dios no conoce, el hombre a Su imagen y semejanza no puede tampoco conocer o expresar. "Jesús de Nazaret enseñó y demostró la unidad del hombre con el Padre, y por haber hecho esto le debemos homenaje sin fin;" escribió Mary Baker Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 18).

La comprensión de que el hombre, en su ser verdadero, está ahora mismo unido con Dios, el Espíritu, coexistente y coeterno con Él, es oración verdadera, y nos trae la curación deseada. Entonces el pensamiento se vuelve de la materia, o sea el cuerpo, de las creencias erróneas de enfermedad y discordia, hacia la contemplación de la Verdad divina. Y cuando el pensamiento esté lleno de certidumbre acerca de la realidad de la existencia espiritual, el error se reconocerá como absoluta y evidentemente falto de poder y realidad, y se desvanecerá, como sueño que es, en su primitiva nada.

Millares han buscado y hallado curación de sinfín de condiciones discordantes de pecado, enfermedad, temor y pena por la comprensión de la Verdad tal como se ha revelado en la Ciencia Cristiana. Gran número de personas consagradas—tanto hombres como mujeres—dedican sus vidas, hoy en día, a la redención de los enfermos y desconsolados mediante la oración del entendimiento espiritual, emulando las obras de Cristo Jesús y restableciendo los cansados y agobiados a la salud y libertad, en cumplimiento de la promesa del Maestro (San Juan 14:12): "El que creyere en mí, las obras que yo hago, él las hará también."

Así vemos que este entendimiento espiritual, esta capacidad de curar por la oración justa, no tiene nada de misterioso. Ni es tampoco un don especial para una minoría favorecida. Está al alcance de todos los que buscan a Dios genuina y sinceramente—tanto niños como adultos—porque lo mismo que el sol esparce sus rayos sobre todos con imparcialidad absoluta, bendiciendo a todos con su calor y su luz, así también Dios, el Amor divino, otorga Sus bendiciones abundantes a todos sus hijos. Su palabra está al alcance de todos, y cada cual puede demostrar por sí mismo, que Dios está de veras siempre presente, para ayudarnos en tiempos de adversidad.

Mary Baker Eddy escribe en las páginas 146 y 147 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "La metafísica divina se ha reducido ahora a un sistema, a una forma comprensible y adaptada al pensamiento de la edad en que vivimos. Este sistema habilita al discípulo para demostrar el Principio divino, en el cual la curación de Jesús se basó, y las reglas sagradas para su aplicación presente en la curación de la enfermedad." Así la Ciencia Cristiana ofrece a la humanidad la promesa de libertad de las cadenas de pecado y sufrimiento, y está enseñando la manera de probar el patrimonio de dominio que pertenece al hombre como hijo de Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Healing Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NINETEEN centuries ago Christ Jesus walked in Judea and Galilee, preaching and teaching the Word of God, healing the sick, the maimed, the blind, and comforting the sorrowing. Many earnest Christians have read and pondered the wonderful works of the beloved Master, and in times of mental or physical stress have wished that they too might have known the gentle Nazarene, have heard his voice raised in benediction and felt his inspiring, healing touch. With longing hearts they may think how wonderful it would have been to be with him then, and perhaps they sigh for that joy which they believe may not be theirs. Yet they need not sigh nor long vainly for healing and release, nor feel that the presence of the Christ is denied to them; for did not the Master declare, "Lo, I [Christ, Truth] am with you alway"? And he also said, "Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

"Yes," someone may say, "I know that declaration of Jesus. Yet, although I have many times prayed to God, somehow my prayers do not seem to be answered." Why is this? In the foregoing passage the word "believe" means something more than the generally accepted notion of a blind faith. It has more the significance of a firm faith based upon spiritual understanding, an understanding of the divine Principle, God, which was the basis of the Master's teaching and demonstration. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 141) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "In healing the sick and sinning, Jesus elaborated the fact that the healing effect followed the understanding of the divine Principle and of the Christ-spirit which governed the corporeal Jesus."

Christian Science reveals fully and completely the way to attain to this spiritual understanding whereby the sick are healed and the sinning are reformed. A careful study of the Christian Science textbook, together with the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's other writings, will plant us firmly on the pathway to peace, health, and harmony, for in Christian Science we learn that God, divine Love, is infinite good, and is All-in-all. We learn to understand the unity of God, divine Principle, the only cause and creator, and man in His image and likeness. Thus our eyes are opened to behold the Christ, Truth, not as a personal or human Saviour, but as the spiritual ideal, which the beloved Master so beautifully and abundantly expressed. God being infinitely good, knows no evil, and what God does not know, man in His image and likeness does not know or express. "Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, and for this we owe him endless homage," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 18).

The realization that man, in his true selfhood, is here and now at one with God, Spirit, co-existent and co-eternal with Him, is true prayer, and leads to the desired healing. Thought is then turned away from matter, or the body, from the false beliefs of sickness and discord, to the contemplation of divine Truth. And when consciousness is filled with the certainty and reality of spiritual being, error is seen as obviously and absolutely void of power and reality, and vanishes, like the dream it is, into its native nothingness.

Many thousands of people have sought and found healing from all sorts of discordant conditions of sin, sickness, disease, fear, and sorrow through the understanding of Truth as revealed in Christian Science. Numbers of consecrated men and women are today devoting their lives to the healing of the sick and suffering through the prayer of spiritual understanding, emulating the works of Christ Jesus and restoring the burdened and heavy laden to health and freedom in fulfillment of his promise (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

So we see that this spiritual understanding, this ability to heal by righteous prayer, has nothing mysterious about it. Nor is it a special gift to a favored few. It is available to all who seek to know God honestly and sincerely—to child and adult alike—for as the sun shines upon all with absolute impartiality, blessing all with its warmth and light, so likewise God, divine Love, bestows His rich blessings upon all His children. His Word is available to each and everyone, and each may prove for himself that God is indeed ever present to help us in time of trouble.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 146, 147): "Divine metaphysics is now reduced to a system, to a form comprehensible by and adapted to the thought of the age in which we live. This system enables the learner to demonstrate the divine Principle, upon which Jesus' healing was based, and the sacred rules for its present application to the cure of disease." Thus Christian Science is holding out to mankind the promise of freedom from the fetters of sin and suffering, and pointing the way to prove man's birthright of dominion as a son of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Rain

THE rain is silver
in the woods
where birch trees grow,
but down by the river
where willows
lean leisurely over the bank
to trail their plumes
in the silent water,
there
the rain is emerald.

MILDRED NICKERSON

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Crimson Gridiron Progress Is No Overnight Flash—Jack Adams Likes Team

Harvard's Football Definitely Improved

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the hysteria of the Harvard uprising against the Princeton eleven has subsided, so-called football experts and Harvard adherents are pondering as to just what happened and what of the future? Did Harvard happen to play over its head against the Tigers or was Coach Fritz Crisler's team below par?

As the dusk approached the Stadium last Saturday and Charlie Allen dropped back from guard to place-kick the tying point against the Tigers, a new atmosphere enveloped the Harvard stands. The shadow of indifference toward football attributed to the student body—but which more likely has been a form of inferiority-complex—was cast off.

For the first time in recent years the students and alumni actually burst forth in wild acclaim. And the sad part of it all is that a scant 25,000 viewed the Crimson come back to football prominence. And there is the point in question. Has Harvard come back to football prominence or was that game only a bubble to be burst in the next rigid testing?

Definitely on the Upgrade

Having watched this Crimson team progress under the tutelage of Dick Harlow, the writer's humble opinion is that while this particular game may have been one of those "inspirational" affairs, Harvard football is definitely on the upgrade. Not "Big Time" football, but football for which no Harvard man need seek an excuse.

In the first place, Dick Harlow came to Cambridge with a complete knowledge of the handicaps. No effort to recruit young footballers would be tolerated and the scholastic path of the players was not to be strewn with roses. The former Western Maryland mentor has had two severe setbacks in the latter instance already, losing two successive football captains and numerous players through the offices of the dean and athletic director.

His first move on coming to Cambridge was to state his policy and face the alumni. Next he cleaned house regarding the lackadaisical coaching methods. He kept certain of the coaches, brought others, and instituted organization and system. Harlow knew exactly what he wanted and paved the way for it.

Too Enthusiastic

Curious alumni and press viewed his opening workouts two years ago and were visibly impressed with the system installed. As time went on even the staid old critical press became enthusiastic. That would not have been harmful if it had not gone to the extent of expecting results too soon.

Never a contending team last year, Dick Harlow heard rumors and mutterings. To these he paid no attention, but he paled somewhat this year, when the present team, trying to recuperate from devastating losses through scholastic inroads, went down before Army and Dartmouth by deluge scores. Not because of personal reflection, but because of the effect on his "boys."

Fundamentally, the team had been thoroughly drilled from the beginning of spring practice. It was not showing results excepting in the line. In the Dartmouth game Capt. Jim Gaffney headed the core of the team from tackle to tackle and fought the Big Green heroically. Harlow then knew his strength and built around it for Princeton.

Already a hard-charging unit, the linemen were helped immensely by the addition of a shift to the attack. It was sufficiently disconcerting to that good Princeton line to give the Crimsons a slight jump offensively and how they took advantage of it! Little Bobby Green, 160-pound end, "lifted" a faulty end squad by his superb play and built new resistance, while Don Daughters, sophomore end, added offensive hope.

The team was without a star facing Princeton. The team that tied Princeton came away with a new luminary who may become a star. He was Henry "Tim" Russell of Dedham, who took the place of the ailing veteran, Bob Jones, center, and backed up the line with a fury that not only tossed the Princeton backs around, but inspired his team mates as well.

With the revealed strength in the line and the power of the backing-up squad of Russell, Cliff Wilson, Chief Boston and Bob Jones, there is positive ground to foresee, not a "flash" by Harvard, but a real football team. Next signs of improvement will be in the backfield. There was little use in increasing the intricacies of attack when the team failed to function on simple plays. The simple plays are going and the team is ripe for more and better tricks.

Progress should continue right through the season, with the only visible sign which might halt or check a large detour sign that comes with overconfidence.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Appalachian State College down in North Carolina ought to award a letter to Bill Clark, 15-year-old high school kid of Lansing, N. C. . . . Each week Bill rides his bicycle 40 miles across the mountains to Boone to see Appalachian play . . . Bill rates a tie for No. 1 fan honors with Lieut. J. P. Tomelty of the Navy who passed up a free trip to Europe to see the Gophers knock off Purdue . . . If you know anybody who has it worse than this pair, send in their names.

On the football spot: Slip Madigan of St. Mary's; Vic Hanson of Syracuse and Francis Schmidt of Ohio State . . . Also, Bill Alexander has talked himself hoarse trying to explain what happened to Georgia Tech . . . Kate Smith will remodel her original Celtics basketball team with the accent on youth and speed . . . Bobby Jones is going around shooting 69s again—in practice . . . Columbia will be on one leg against Dartmouth Saturday if Sid Luckman is out of there . . . The Dodgers will announce their new manager any year now.

Richmond News-Leader quotes Wallace Wade of Duke as saying (after losing to Tennessee): "No, I don't particularly care to go to the Rose Bowl this year" . . . Set 'em up in the next alley, boy . . . New Orleans golfers are trying to arrange a 36-hole match between Lawson Little and the winner of the PGA tourney . . . Little will not be eligible for the PGA until he has been a pro three years . . . Cornell not only is satisfied, but pleased, with what Carl Snavely has accomplished so far.

George Washington has a left-handed passing back named Joey Kaufman who is carrying on right where Tuffy Leemans left off . . . Moon Mullins, ex-Notre Damer, has a corking outfit at St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kan. . . . It is undefeated in five starts and hasn't scored less than 19 points in any game . . . Fred Perry can have $50,000 the minute he decides to turn pro.

As the Oklahoma Sooners passed through Kansas City after being tied 7-7 by Iowa State, C. E. McBridle, sports editor of the Star, asked Coach Biff Jones if army regulations will permit him to continue at Oklahoma. . . . Major Biff said he didn't know, but guessed George Veenker (Iowa State coach) certainly hopes so.

N. E. Sidelines

SO FAST have the Crimson backs progressed during the past two weeks that Coach Dick Harlow announced yesterday that Harvard will have two first-string backfields. To prove his statement he ran two complete set of backs behind the first-string line in yesterday's practice session.

The first backfield consisted of Cliff Wilson at quarterback, George Roberts at left halfback, Mal McTernen at right halfback, and Bill Watt at fullback. The other backfield combination had Chief Boston at quarterback, Art Oakes at left halfback, Bob Stuart at right halfback, and Vernon Struck at fullback. It is expected that the first backfield mentioned will get the starting call against Virginia Saturday.

Pat Hanley of Boston University announced three changes in the Terrier lineup for Saturday's tilt with Rutgers. Rolly Bernard, 210-pound tackle, will replace the veteran Bob Allen, and Earl Crompton goes to quarterback in place of Leon Spivack. The coaches put the team through a long scrimmage yesterday against the freshmen, who put on the Rutgers offense.

Coach Al McCoy is priming his squad for the Northeastern - St. Anslem's game in Manchester, N. H., Saturday. The New Hampshire eleven is undefeated and Coach McCoy would like nothing better than to smirch their record. In an effort to spring a surprise attack on St. Anslem's, McCoy has been teaching his squad numerous new plays and tricks.

Good news to the Huskies' coaches was the return of Ralph Freeman, center. He should be in shape for the game, and with his presence in the line, Northeastern's defense should be considerably better than it was last week. The starting backfield as named by McCoy last night will be Bill Little at quarterback, Gus Rook and Jim Connolly at the halves, and Capt. Jay Hart at fullback.

Gil Dobie drilled his Eagles yesterday against North Carolina State plays and stressed his own team's aerial attack. Arthur Allen, 160-pound speedster, was in the second-string backfield and it is expected that Dobie will use him against the Wolves. Capt. Alec Pszenney and Tilly Ferdenzi are recovering from injuries received in the Michigan State game and probably will be fit Saturday.

Coach Earl Blaik of Dartmouth gave his varsity another day of rest from contact work and drove his first and second teams through a long scrimmage. Phil Conti, Harry Cates, Len Viens and Herb Christiansen put on a flashy show of ball carrying. The Big Green coaches are concerned over Dartmouth's chances with Columbia Saturday and are constantly warning the regulars not to take this game too lightly.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts sent the regulars back through fundamentals at the Medford Oval yesterday afternoon. The practice session lasted for only 30 minutes. This afternoon the regulars will have a look at the New Hampshire offense and will receive instructions from the coaches on how to cope with it.

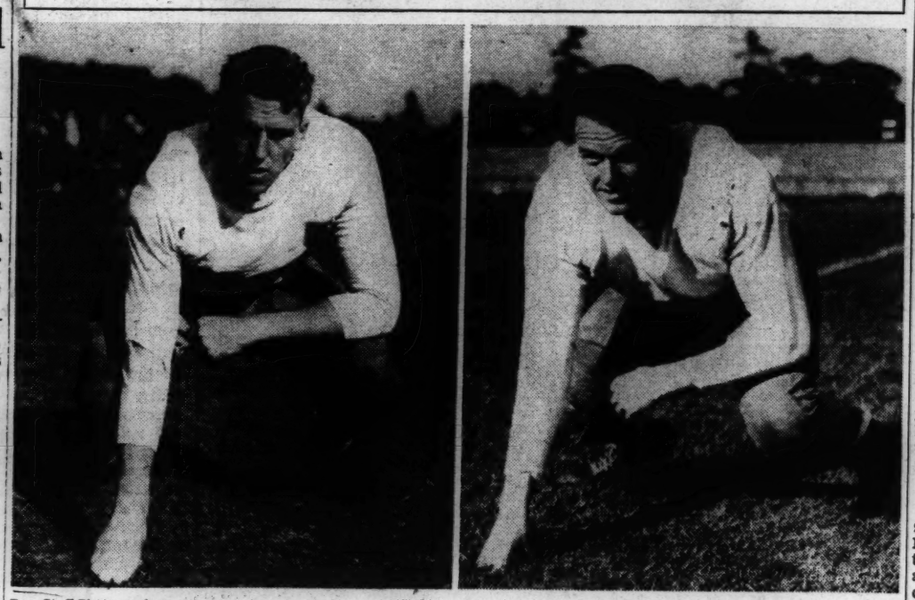
B. U. Elects Rector

Boson University has elected Joe Rector of Melrose captain of the varsity cross-country team. Rector is a middle-distance runner and also leader of the first B. U. cross-country team since 1936.

College Cross-Country

N. Y. U. 18, C. C. N. Y. 37.

Valued Members of Terrier Forward Wall



By a Staff Photographer

Bob Allen, Left Tackle — Dick Lynch, Left End

Play of Terrier Line Features Hanley's 1936 Grid Team

As Boston University's football season moves into the last stretch the coaches are pointing with considerable pride to that Terrier "iron-man" line. When Pat Hanley called his men out for pre-season practice there were plenty of backs—backs who could run, kick, pass, and do about anything a good back should do. But the problem of the forward wall was more or less acute. With such a gathering of good ball carriers it was necessary to have the men in front to get them away.

Line Coach Al Kawal wrinkled his brow and heaved a long sigh as the candidates reported. Here was plenty of work. But Al knows what a line should do and he is one who knows how to teach it. Al was Northwestern's football captain in 1934, and one of the leading guards in the Big Ten Conference.

Ends and Tackles Needed

The end and tackle positions gave the coaches the most concern. The two guard positions along with the center post were fairly well fortified with the return of Fred Nichols and Max Miller, lettermen, flanking Paul Fairfield at the pivot post. However, early season injuries removed Fairfield, and it was necessary to groom Johnny Walker, All-Rhode Island interscholastic center of two years ago.

Richard Lynch and Louis Rudolph stood out as the leading candidates for the end positions. Lynch, handicapped by injuries for the past two years, had yet to win his letter as this season rolled around. Rudolph, who transferred to Boston University last year as a blocking quarterback from Green Mountain Junior College, was unable to break into the regular lineup. Toward the end of last season Coach Hanley shifted him to the end squad and it turned out that this was his natural position.

At the tackle spot Coach Kawal had two veterans in Felix Dixon and Bob Allen. Dixon had proved his worth by playing outstanding defensive football for the Terriers last year. Allen, although big and willing had, in previous seasons seemed to lack that something needed for stardom.

Reserves Needed

And then there was a group of reserves that were as green as grass, and it was upon good reserves that the coaches were placing their hopes to keep B. U. in the most of its ball games.

As pre-season drills progressed there was a determination and fight in this group of linemen that made the coaches sit up and take due notice. Big Bob Allen at his tackle post had taken on a new lease of life and fairly tore through his team mates in practice sessions to smear the play. The ends, Rudolph and Lynch, were down under punts fast and made sure of their tackles. Walker turned out to be a bear on defense as well as an excellent passer. Nichols and Miller showed considerable improvement in their style of play.

But these showings were only in practice games, and the coaches were a little bit leary of believing that what they actually witnessed on the practice field would take place in game competition.

Then the first game against American International showed a first-line drive that was something B. U. had not experienced for many a day. The real test, however, came when they met Toledo at the latter's home field in the second game of the season. Here the line showed its stuff. From end to end it was a power on the offense, and a stonewall on the defense, enabling the Terriers to win, 6-0.

Line Continues Intact

When Washington University came to Fenway Park, it was again the line play of Lynch, Allen, Miller, Walker, Nichols, Dixon and Rudolph that paved the way for a Terrier 6-0 victory.

At Villanova, they played a gallant game, but were thoroughly outclassed by a heavier and more capable eleven, 25-7.

Last Saturday against undefeated Miami, the same line started the game that had been intact all season. Although Dixon was outstanding, both on the defense and offense, his team mates played a bangup game of football. It was a battle of two great lines which kept the score at seven-all.

Provided no serious injuries keep members of this first-string line on the bench, the remainder of Boston University's opponents may well be concerned over their chances of making ground through this forward wall. The reserves have come along fast under the coaching of Kawal, with Roland Bernard, 200-pound tackle; Paul Fairfield, now reserve center; Harold Canavan, end, and Ralph Hudson, tackle; all ready to render capable service when needed.

Purdue Backs Greater Than 'Four Horsemen'

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 4 (AP)—Jimmy Crowley's remark that his Fordham line was greater than the "seven mules" of Notre Dame, who opened the holes for Crowley, and the three other other "horsemen" to gallop through in 1924, yesterday brought the rejoinder from Noble Kizer, one of the mules, that two of his Purdue backs were better than any of the "four horsemen."

"It's the first time I realized that Jimmy knew anything about the defensive strength of the seven mules," said "Mule" Kizer. "He was generally so far back that he didn't know what was going on up in the line. "In Cecil Isbell and John Drake we have two backs at Purdue who would put the 'four horsemen' to shame."

The two former Notre Dame teammates match strategy Saturday in the Polo Grounds when Purdue and Fordham clash in their annual football game.

Tech to Stage Hoop Tourney

Massachusetts Technology will again hold its annual schoolboy basketball tournament which annually decides the champion of eastern Massachusetts.

Five Bay State Boys on Team Meeting B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4—It will be sort of a homecoming week end for five members of the North Carolina State football team as they invade Boston Saturday to clash with Boston College at Fenway Park.

Members of the team hailing from Massachusetts are: Joe Ryneska, Amesbury; Joe Schwerdt, Everett; George Murphy, Springfield; Fred Mastrolia, East Boston, and Don Reynolds, another Amesbury boy.

Ryneska is the regular fullback and is considered one of the best this fall in the Southern Conference; Schwerdt is one of the best passers in the South and alternates at the regular quarterback post with Charlie Gadd of Charlotte, N. C.

Murphy is a reserve right halfback and Mastrolia a substitute guard. Both have seen plenty of action this season and may get their chance in the game against the Eagles. Don Reynolds is a tackle.

North Carolina State is coming to Boston with plenty of enthusiasm. The players have been working hard all week in preparation for this game. The club has only won three of its seven games this year, and will be on the victory path Saturday afternoon.

The Wolves boast some flashy backs, especially in Eddie Berlinski of Bloomfield, N. J., and Cowboy Robinson, Wallace, Idaho. Robinson has been rated as one of the smoothest and shiftiest backs in the South. Another player expected to star is Charlie Gadd, Charlotte, N. C., boy. Gadd does most of the punting.

First Line Will 'Steal the Show,' Says Jack Adams

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4 (AP)—Detroit's Red Wings, undisputed rulers last season, expect to open another campaign at Toronto Nov. 5 with the same lineup that won the 1935-36 National Hockey League title and custody of the Stanley Cup.

Jack Adams, veteran manager of the Wings, won't predict just where they'll finish, but says his first line will "steal the show."

"The Cook brothers and Frank Boucher of the Rangers were known as the greatest forward line that pro hockey ever developed," the Detroit manager said recently. "But you watch Marty Barry, Herbie Lewis and Larry Aurie this year. I never in all my life have seen three men perform so harmoniously."

Modern Hockey

The Wings' first league game sends them against the Toronto Maple Leafs, whom they whipped in the Stanley Cup finals last spring, in a series that included one 9-4 decision for the highest scoring encounter in modern hockey cup play history.

The Barry-Lewis-Aurie line has performed brilliantly in a preseason series against the erstwhile Detroit Olympics, who will play as the Pittsburgh Hornets this year in the reorganized International-American League. In two encounters it scored nine of the Wings' 11 goals.

Second and Third Lines

Adams' second line again will have Gordon Pettinger at center and Hec Kilrea and the high-priced Syd Howe at the wings. Modere Bruneteau, whose goal for the wings after 116.30 of overtime in a playoff with the Maroons at Montreal last season ended, the longest hockey game in history, will be on the third line with Wally Kilrea and Johnny Sorrell.

Capt. Doug Young and Bucko McDonald, along with Ebbie Goodfellow and Scotty Bowman, form the defense corps.

Normie Smith, who climaxed his first year in the league with a brilliant goal-tending performance in the play-offs and cup series last spring, again will be in the nets for the Red Wings. As a reserve goalie, the Wings have Earl Robertson, who played with last year's Windsor Bulldogs of the International League.

Call Players

If Adams decides he needs new faces in the Detroit line-up after the season gets under way, he will be able to call players from the Pittsburgh team.

Foremost among these possibilities is Fred Hergert, forward with the Detroit Olympics last year, whose conversion into a defenseman caused such a startling development of ability that Adams expressed belief he might break into the major league before the season ends.

College Football Results

Brooklyn 71, Nassau C. C. 0.
Whitman 25, Linfield 0.

Big Ten Schools Have Most Quarterbacks in the Pro Game

Intelligent quarterbacks are great assets on all football teams, and a necessity in the National Football League, where all the players are older and more experienced than on most college elevens. Therefore, it is interesting to note where National League teams have gone to get their quarterbacks. A survey of 21 signal callers in the circuit shows that nine come from the Midwest, four from the East, three each from the South and Far West, and one each from the Southwest and Rocky Mountain areas.

Big Ten schools have six alumni quarterbacks in the league, with Notre Dame, Northwestern and Iowa contributing two each. Nebraska University in the Midwest also has two men in the pro circuit, while little Monmouth College in Illinois is the other school in this territory with a quarterback in the league.

Fordham, Temple, Duquesne and St. Bonaventure in the East; Oregon State, Southern California and Washington State in the Far West; Florida, Alabama and Kentucky in the South; Oklahoma University in the Southwest and Colorado College in the Rocky Mountain area all have one gridder alumnus calling signals in the National League.

Four of these quarterbacks were born in Pennsylvania, three in Illinois and Iowa, and two in Wisconsin. States contributing one each are Ohio, Colorado, New York, Oklahoma, Kentucky, California, Nebraska, Mississippi and Alaska.

The names of the National League quarterbacks, their present teams and former college affiliation:

Player, Team	College
John Blood, Green Bay	Notre Dame
Henry Bruder, Green Bay	Northwestern
Carl Brumbaugh, Chi. Bears	Florida U.
Earl Clark, Detroit	Colo. Coll.
Ed Danowski, New York	Fordham
Bob Dunlap, New York	U. Oklahoma
Glenn Frey, Philadelphia	Temple
John Gildea, Pittsburgh	St. Bonaventure
Ralph Kercheval, Brooklyn	Kentucky
Joe Laws, Green Bay	Iowa
Jim Leonard, Philadelphia	Notre Dame
Bernie Masterson, Bears	Nebraska
Keith Molesworth, Bears	Monmouth
Harold Pangle, Chi. Cardinals	Oregon St.
Ernie Pinckert, Boston	Southern Calif.
Glenn Presnell, Detroit	Nebraska
Ernest Rentner, Boston	Northwestern
Phil Sarboe, Cardinals	Wash. State
Herman Schneidman, Green Bay	Iowa
Riley Smith, Boston	Alabama
Silvia Zaninelli, Pittsburgh	Duquesne

Controversy May Suspend Opening

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—A controversy threatening the opening game of the National Hockey League between the New York Americans and the Chicago Black Hawks arose yesterday as an aftermath of the recent forfeiture of the Amerks' franchise by the loop.

The league announced that the franchise, forfeited because the club management failed to meet a loop demand to liquidate its debt to the circuit, would be operated by the American National Hockey Club, Inc., under the management of Mervyn (Red) Dutton.

Immediately Marty Schenker, business manager of the club, stated that unless the players participated as signed performers of the Americans, as reorganized, he would seek a court order restraining them from taking the ice.

He left New York for the club's training camp at Oshawa, Ont., and announced he will leave with the team for Chicago when it leaves its base for the opening game Friday.

Frank Calder, league president, made the announcement of the club's reorganization, with himself as president and treasurer.

Summary of 1936 Olympic Women's Swimming Events

100-Meter Freestyle

Round One

Heat 1—H. W. Mastenbroek, Hol. 66.4s.* — Gisela Arendt, Germany. 67.3s. — Katherine Rawls, U. S. A. 68.5s.
Heat 2—Willy den Ouden, Holland. 68.1s. — E. R. de Lacy, Australia. 68.5s. — O. M. McKean, U. S. A. 69.3s.
Heat 3—J. M. Campbell, Argentina. 66.8s. — C. W. Wagner, Holland, 68.9s. — Azevedo Coutinho, Brazil. 69.4s.
Heat 4—Ragnhild Hveger, Denmark. 69.6s. — Y. K. Kojima, Japan. 71s. — Olive Wadham, Gt. Britain. 71.5s.
Heat 5—Bernice Lapp, U. S. A. 69s. — H. R. Lenkei, Hungary. 69.9s. — Marjorie Stone, Canada. 70s.

Semifinal Round

Heat 1—Mastenbroek, Holland. 66.4s.† — Arendt, Germany. 67.2s. — Rawls, U. S. A. 68.5s.
Heat 2—Campbell, Argentina. 66.6s. — den Ouden, Holland. 66.7s. — McKean, U. S. A. 68.9s.

Final—(contested by the above with Miss Wagner, Holland, 66.6s, as the fastest fourth).
Mastenbroek, Holland. 65.9s.* — Campbell, Argentina. 66.4s. — Arendt, Germany. 66.6s.
Fourth, den Ouden, Holland, 67.6s. Fifth, Wagner, Holland, 68.1s. Sixth, McKean, U. S. A., 68.4s. Seventh, Rawls, U. S. A., 68.7s.

100-Meter Backstroke

Round One

Heat 1—Nida Senff, Holland, 1m. 16.6s.* — T. A. Brunstroem, Denmark, 1m. 20.4s. — Lorna Frampton, G. Britain. 1m. 20.9s.
Heat 2—Alice Bridges, U. S. A., 1m. 19.2s. — A. G. Kerkmester, Holland, 1m. 21.2s. — Phyllis Harding, G. Britain. 1m. 22.1s.
Heat 3—Edith M. Segal, U. S. A., 1m. 21s. — H. W. Mastenbroek, Holland. 1m. 22s. — A. M Hancock, G. Britain, 1m. 23.6s.

Semifinal Round—(Contested by above and A. M. Stolte, Germany, 1m. 23.6s.; L. A. Norton, Australia, 1m. 22.3s., and T. G. Nielsen, Denmark, 1m. 25.3s., as the fourths in each heat.)
Heat 1—Senff, Holland, 1m. 17.1s. — Segal, U. S. A. 1m. 19.1s. — Brunstroem, Denmark. 1m. 19.7s.
Heat 2—Mastenbroek, Holland. 1m. 19.1s. — Frampton, Great Britain, 1m. 19.6s. — Bridges, U. S. A., 1m. 20.4s.

Final—(Contested by above and Harding, Great Britain, 1m. 19.8s., as fastest fourth.)
Senff, Holland, 1m. 18.9s. — Mastenbroek, Holland, 1m. 19.2s. — Bridges, U. S. A., 1m. 19.4s.
Fourth—Segal, U. S. A., 1m. 19.6s. Fifth—Brunstroem, Denmark, 1m. 20.4s. Sixth—Frampton, Great Britain, 1m. 20.6s. Seventh—Harding, Great Britain, 1m. 21.5s.

200-Meter Breaststroke

Round One

Heat 1—Inge Soerensen, Denmark. 3m. 6.7s. — K. H. Isberg, Sweden. 3m. 8.7s. — J. M. E. Waalberg, Holland. 3m. 10.4s.
Heat 2—Martha Genenger, Ger. 3m. 3s.* — K. H. Kastein, Holland. 3m. 7.8s. — U. J. Tsboi, Japan. 3m. 15s.
Heat 3—Hideko Maehata, Japan. 3m. 1.9s.* — V. T. Christensen, Denmark. 3m. 10s. — M. O. Gomm, Great Britain. 3m. 15.7s.
Heat 4—G. A. Wollschlaeger, Ger. 3m. 8.5s. — Doris Storey, Great Britain. 3m. 10.8s. — M. A. Lenk, Brazil. 3m. 17.2s.

Semifinal Round—(contested by the above and Hanni Hoelzner, Germany, 3m. 11s., and A. V. Valpalaeinen, Finland, 3m. 19.7s., as two fastest fourths.
Heat 1—Maehata, Japan. 3m. 3.1s. — Soerensen, Denmark. 3m. 8s. — Hoelzner, Germany. 3m. 8.8s.
Heat 2—Genenger, Germany. 3m. 2.8s. — Kastein, Holland. 3m. 9.8s. — Storey, Great Britain. 3m. 9.8s.

Final—(Contested by the above and Waalberg, Holland, 3m. 9.7s., as the fastest fourth.)
Maehata, Japan. 3m. 3.6s. — Genenger, Germany. 3m. 4.2s. — Soerensen, Denmark. 3m. 7.8s.
Fourth, Hoelzner, Germany, and Waalberg, Holland, tied, 3m. 9.5s Sixth, Storey, Great Britain, 3m. 9.7s. Seventh, Kastein, Holland, 3m. 12.8s.

400-Meter Freestyle

Round One

Heat 1—Ragnhild Hveger, Den. 5m. 28s.* — Leonore Wingard, U. S. A. 5m. 34s. — Azevedo Coutinho, Brazil, 5m. 35.5s.
Heat 2—C. W. Wagner, Holland. 5m. 57.5s. — B. A. Sothy, Hungary. 6m. 14.8s. — No other starters.
Heat 3—G. C. Fredericksen, Den. 5m. 39.5s. — A. H. Timmermanna, Hol. 5m. 42.5s. — L. Fleuret, France. 5m 46.8s.
Heat 4—I. V. Karlsen, Denmark. 5m. 57.1s. — M. K. Jeffery, Gt. Britain. 6m. 12.7s. — Lou Petty, U. S. A. 6m. 16.6s.
Heat 5—H. W. Mastenbroek, Hol. 5m. 38.6s. — I. D. Schramekova, Cze. 5m. 47.5s. — K. A. Kojima, Japan. 5m. 50.6s.

Semifinal Round—(Contested by the above and M. Marioka, Japan, 5m. 51s., as fastest fourth.)
Heat 1—Mastenbroek, Holland. 5m. 40.3s. — Wingard, U. S. A. 5m. 42.2s. — Fredericksen, Denmark. 5m. 42.5s.
Heat 2—Hveger, Denmark. 5m. 33.7s. — Coutinho, Brazil. 5m. 42.3s. — Kojima, Japan, 5m. 43.5s.

Final—(contested by the above and Wagner, Holland, and Petty, U. S. A., the two fourths, who each returned 5m. 45.9s.)
Mastenbroek, Holland. 5m. 26.4* — Hveger, Denmark. 5m. 27.5s. — Wingard, U. S. A. Time not taken.
Fourth, Petty, U. S. A., 5m. 32.2s. Fifth, Coutinho, Brazil, 5m. 35.2s. Sixth, Kojima, Japan, 5m. 43.1s. Seventh, Fredericksen, Denmark, 5m. 45s. Eighth, Wagner, Holland, 5m. 46s.

4 x 100-Meter Relay

Round One

Heat 1—U. S. A. 4m. 47.1s. — Great Britain. 4m. 47.2s. — Canada. 4m. 49.7s.
Heat 2—Holland. 4m. 38.1s. — Germany. 4m. 40.5s. — Denmark. 4m. 46.2s.

Final—(Contested by the above and Hungary, 4m. 50.8s., as fastest fourth.)
Holland (Selbach, Wagner, den Ouden, Mastenbroek) 4m. 36s.* — Germany (Halbsgut, Lohmar, Schmitz, Arendt) 4m. 36.8s. — U. S. A. (Ryan, Lapp, Freeman, McKean) 4m. 40.2s.
Fourth, Hungary (Aes, Bird, Harsanyi, Lenkei) 4m. 48s. Fifth, Canada (McConkey, Pirie-Milton, Stone, Dewar), 4m. 48s. Sixth, Great Britain (Grant, Jeffery, Hughs, Wadham), 4m. 51s.

Springboard Diving

Marjorie Gestring, U. S. A. 89.27 points — Katherine Rawls, U. S. A. 88.35 points — Dorothy Poynton Hill, U.S.A., 82.36 pts.
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Wage-Earning—A Right or a Special Privilege?

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Excluded From Earning

But Legislation Is Not Their Most Serious Handicap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

The other day I was talking with a woman who comes from the other side of the world. She asked me whether I realized that, from the women's point of view, European history is being made so rapidly that it seems almost impossible to keep up with it. After we had parted company I sought out several letters I had received recently from European friends, and a useful little pamphlet or two.

So far as women are concerned, it seems as if the most lively history-making is going on in the realm of wage-earning developments. A few years back, when the economic slump began to assume disturbing proportions in Europe, history shaped itself for women in the direction of the restriction of wage-earning rights. Nearly every country in Europe lined up. If unemployment must be faced, women were best able to face it, was the viewpoint; and so country after country enacted legislation or sanctioned decrees whereby the wage-earning rights of women—especially of married women—might be curtailed.

Austria, Bulgaria, Holland and Spain all took legislative action against women's wage-earning rights as lately as 1935; the Irish Free State and Portugal empowered their ministers to make restrictive regulations in regard to women's work; while Germany continues to challenge its own record in this field.

Nevertheless, there is some hope. Great Britain has removed the bar on the employment of married women as doctors and teachers in the County of London. (One wonders when it will admit women to the diplomatic and consular service.) Belgium no longer provides for a fixed quota of female labor in industrial and commercial undertakings, nor closes the higher-grade public services to women, nor reduces the unemployment benefit of a man by 25 per cent of his wife's earnings. Greece has not only ceased to prohibit the employment of women in public administrative departments, but has actually opened the Factory Inspectorate to them.

Then there is Russia—a longer story if all were told. Russia is definitely aiming at the increase of women's wage-earning opportunities by improving their education and by training them in management and in productive work. Statistics published last March in Pravda, show that the number of women wage and salary earners in Russia in 1935, was 7.8 million, or 33.4 per cent of the total number of employed persons In the large-scale industry, 2.6 million women were employed as compared with 600,000 in 1913. Sixten per cent of the directors of collective farms were women. Of students attending higher educational establishments, 38 per cent were women—a figure which suggested a coming increase in the number of women in managerial or supervisory positions.

More Subtle Handicap

But in spite of the fact that women have persuaded authorities here and there to reverse legislative enactments which have stood in their way, or to help them, as in Russia, toward high and coveted positions, the way is not yet clear. A form of propaganda constituting a more subtle handicap is now spreading itself over Europe—one much harder to combat than legislation. This lies in the suggestion that women are not patriotic, are not doing their part to uphold their country, unless they can persuade themselves into believing, not merely that they should relinquish their jobs in favor of men, but that their real job does not lie in the labor market at all. It is the urgent suggestion that their first and almost their only job lies in their homes, in motherhood and in housekeeping.

It is astonishing how many countries are now putting forward this idea, and how many women of the rank and file are accepting it. I say "rank and file." The organized women of Europe—those, that is, who are voluntarily organized in societies of one kind and another—are not impressed by it any more than they were impressed by the argument that unemployment could be solved by dismissing them from wage-earning occupations. They continue to protest.

Population

Population figures are, of course, falling in most parts of Europe. Since 1920, the birthrate has fallen in spite of a rise in the number of marriages, and the general tendency to fall has been going on for much longer than that. In England, the descent dates back to the 1870's, in France, to the beginning of last century. Thus it may be that this, as well as the general economic situation, has much to do with the latest move in regard to women.

When Italy turned to Fascism, one of the early demands it made upon its women was for more children. Bachelors were taxed so that their contributions, by 1930, were yielding something like 110,000,000 lire a year. Married couples were taxed if they did not produce more than two children. Fathers of really large families were given the best posts, the best houses, the greatest advantages in every way.

Germany has encouraged its women to leave work and get married. In 1933, it offered gratuities to young couples wishing to marry. It arranged that, in each year until 1938, 150,000,000 marks should be handed over to 275,000 couples, the repayment of which sum should be canceled in quarters at the birth of each child.

Other Countries, Too

Italy and Germany are, however, not the only countries. I remembered that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget speech last April promised a measure of relief in income tax to those "carrying on the race." I remembered, too, that both in France and in Belgium there has been discussion of family allowances. I remembered that a letter I had received only the other day from a friend in Riga told me how, because the rural districts of Latvia are insufficiently populated, the Government is granting 100,000 Ls—which equals about $33,000—to fit out with necessary clothing 2500 hoped-for country babies each year.

Faced with the complex problems of modern life it may be only natural for Europe to look back to a day when women never thought about anything outside their homes, when men went almost unchallenged in the paid labor market, and when population naturally replaced itself, and to think that because things ran more smoothly then, they can be made to run more smoothly now by forcibly reproducing some of the same conditions.

But organized women see this as no solution. They feel that the very lack of the woman thought and the woman point of view has brought about a lack of balance in human affairs which threatens to capsize them altogether. Many of these women claim that, while this may not account for all the difficulties of the moment, it plays a definite part in regard to them. They claim that, given freedom to work either in the home or out of it, women will make a contribution to the world that is deeply needed in the solution of complex present-day problems.

Yours very sincerely,
Phyllis M. Lovell.

A letter such as this, concerning women of Great Britain and the Continent, is published the first Wednesday of each month.

Left—Tunic Jacket of Black Velveteen, Worn With Tight Black Woolen Skirt Which Has Narrow Band of Velveteen Down Either Side. A Red and Green Quill on the Velvet Hat Provides the Only Touch of Color. Costume and Hat by Molyneux. Right—Coat Designed by Jacques Heim and Cut on Tailored Lines Illustrates How Fur Is Now Being Treated as Nearly as Possible Like Cloth. Below—Stiff Shoulder Puffs, a Clever Arrangement of Folds at the Hips and an Uneven Hem Line Characterize This Black Velvet Evening Gown by Mlle. Chanel. It Is Worn With Halo and Short Gloves of Matching Velvet

Weaving Handsome Materials

Berlin Woman Builds Up a Successful Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

THE industry of hand-weaving has been given considerable impetus, and employment has been provided for many indigent workers through the efforts of a young Berlin woman, Irene von Brockdorff.

On the topmost floor of a tall house in a busy center of West Berlin, Fräulein von Brockdorff has her studio and business rooms, the attic story having been converted into a light and serviceable flat. On the door is a small plate: "Handweberei der Mode," which, translated, means hand-weaving for the fashionable world. Hand-weaving in Germany has hitherto almost exclusively been devoted to the heavier materials such as upholstery, tablecloths, tapestries, etc. It remained for Fräulein von Brockdorff to produce handsome materials for stylish dresses, costumes and sports wear. Being eminently practical and energetic as well as artistic, she went through a course of study in arts and crafts, designed and cut out elegant dresses and finally, a little over two years ago, decided upon a career of hand-weaving, not only as a money-making proposition, but to help the home industry which had practically disappeared. Her undertaking has succeeded, for her whole heart is in her work.

Beginning with a single loom Fräulein von Brockdorff now uses more than 12, and employs a corresponding number of workers both in Berlin and Thuringia, the weaving center of Germany. There has been a steady increase in the demand for Brockdorff materials, and during the past two years this young artist and industrialist has designed over 400 distinctive patterns. She selects her own colors which are specially dyed for her, and she has a small loom for her own use in weaving samples—about one yard square. These are cut into small pieces and sent out periodically to the large fashion houses.

Her designs are so exclusive and up-to-date, the colors so beautifully soft that the leading fashion firms have recognized the adaptability of these materials to the needs of the elegant *mondaine*, and are now her regular customers. Some large firms in Berlin and other cities have the sole rights of making up certain of her patterns. A special agent in Thuringia has the charge of distributing the lengths to be woven, and some dozen families are provided with lucrative home work. There is, it appears, no lack of wool in moderate quantities, although it is not always easy to obtain it.

Fräulein von Brockdorff is not concerned at present with export activity, other leading countries fully supplying their own need, but she considers there is every prospect of hand-weaving becoming in Germany a profitable profession for women.

Frivolities and Furs

With an Accent on Button and Buckle Gadgets

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

IN NEARLY every collection shown by the Paris dressmaking houses there are eccentric ideas in trimmings and "gadgets," the appearance of which causes a flutter of excitement in the ranks of the fashion correspondents. Eyes are straining for a closer view, pencils race over the pages of notebooks, one hears murmurs of "How amusing!", "Absolutely marvelous!", "Ripping!", and at the close of the collection there is a rush to the nearest cable office and the wires hum (if trans-Atlantic cables *do* hum) with news stories of the latest idiosyncracies of the French dressmakers.

While this makes interesting reading for the American public, it seems hardly fair to the hard-working designers to feature these little frivolities, which one feels were conceived in a moment of relaxation from the strenuous business of creating a hundred or more new models, and included in the collection as a sort of "comedy relief." Many of these eccentricities are never seen outside the salons of the dressmaker. The proof of the pudding in this case is the wearing and I have yet to see any one of these exaggerations worn by a really smart Frenchwoman.

Latest Fancy in Buttons

Having delivered myself of this little homily, it is only fair to tell you of some of the less eccentric of the gadgets in the winter collections which *are* actually in favor with the chic Parisienne. Buttons are always an interesting item and the latest fancy is a series of metal (nickel or brass) numerals, some in Roman characters and some in ordinary figures, which fasten (in proper sequence) jackets, coats and bodices of tailored frocks. Sometimes these are supplemented by a second row placed at intervals around a leather belt. Vera Borea uses miniature Della Robia plaques, in the familiar blue and white porcelain, for buttons on cardigans and sports jackets. Madame Schiaparelli, mindful of the coming coronation, fastens her jackets with little leather crowns and she also uses a chain of heavy brown leather links for the same purpose. Maggie Rouff covers a large ring with the material of the jacket or coat and puts a shiny button in the center. Solid leather cubes, triangles and balls are seen on sports coats, and little bunches of grapes, in shiny metal or composition, fasten coats of velvet or broadcloth.

Belts are another interesting accessory. This season they go to extremes, either very wide or very narrow, and they may be of either suede or plain leather. The new metal buckles give them character. These include a brass crown, crossed flags, two large Roman numerals, a dagger thrust through a metal disc, a padlock and key, a series of heavy brass links which extend across the front of the belt and all sorts of "cut-out" figures both in metal and in a composition—birds, fruits and even little peasant figures. For the evening there are belts or girdles of gold or silver leather embroidered in bright colors. A novel idea of Captain Molyneux is a girdle of heavy cord which matches the frock and is knotted loosely around the waist of afternoon or semi-evening gowns, the long, frayed ends falling to the edge of the skirt. This same cord wound twice around the neck with ends knotted at the front serves as a scarf with the tailored suit.

Madame Lanvin, one of the most serious minded of the French couturieres, has two novel "gadgets" in her winter collection, both of which have proved a success with her French clientele. One is a black net headdress for evening wear, which she calls "Sphinx" and which is patterned after the head covering of the famous Egyptian monument, a practical idea for keeping one's hair tidy until one reaches one's destination, when the hood is thrown back and becomes a softly draped shoulder cape. The second is what Madame Lanvin has named her "Horoscope Dress." The bodice of the black evening frock is embroidered in gold or silver sequins in the design of the stars in the horoscope of each individual wearer. I believe this is considered to be a mascot.

Feathers and Coronets

A popular accessory for the evening costume is the headdress which is usually in the form of a twisted band of the material of the frock or of velvet, lamé or satin, with a bunch of tiny ostrich tips, wired loops, or a nose-gay of flowers at the front. Madame Schiaparelli uses the high, upstanding Prince of Wales feathers for her more important evening costumes. Mlle. Chanel makes a plain coronet (such as is shown in the photograph) of the same material as the gown or of gold or silver lamé. Coronets of gold or silver wire are also worn and a wreath of forget-me-nots or tiny rose-buds, in true Victorian fashion, is the crowning glory of the debutante.

But enough of frivolities! Here it is nearly Thanksgiving and we have not yet discussed this winter's furs.

First of all, we note that fur coats are no longer the heavy, bulky garments to which we have been accustomed, for the fur is treated as nearly as possible like cloth.

The majority of the new fur coats being shown by Revillon Freres, for instance, are cut with the new flaring skirt and semi-fitting top and with quite a bit of fullness at the top of the sleeve. A lovely model of this type of coat is in black Indian lamb (a superfine, soft, shiny broadtail) with collar and soft scalloped jabot of snow-white ermine. One would go far to find a more elegant fur garment.

Swaggers With Belts

Even the loose-back coats of the swagger type are often worn with a suede or leather belt and Paquin puts a rather wide, gold-embroidered girdle on coats of mink or seal or nutria, sometimes adding a narrow collar and cuffs of the embroidery as well.

Loose, hip-length jackets of mink, ermine or seal with raglan sleeves and the tiniest apology for a collar are one of the season's successes of Revillon Freres. These may be worn with either day or evening costumes and are fast taking the place of the fur cape for theater and restaurant wear.

Astrakhan is the favorite fur for trimming all kinds of costumes. It edges the jackets and sometimes the skirts of tailored costumes; it forms the collar and cuffs of long, cloth coats; it is appliqué in little square or triangular bits all over a plain black cloth jacket; Patou uses it for the full basque on a black jacket which is tied around the waist and can be removed and worn as a shoulder cape. Astrakhan forms the sleeves or upper part of a black cloth coat and vice versa, it is used for a coat with broadcloth sleeves. Capelets, boleros and cape-jackets are made of it and Captain Molyneux uses it in narrow horizontal bands on the full skirt of a black net evening frock.

Other furs in vogue are seal, breitschwanz (broadtail), nutria, and fox and ermine for evening wear.

A Kinde Kalendar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DO YOU know that there was nothing which gave me so much pleasure at Christmas as your gift?" said my friend Helen, whose array of gifts is always remarkable. "It was really the nicest thing I have had for years. But how on earth did you manage to do it?"

"Ah, that's my secret," said I. "A clever kidnaper never leaves any clues behind!"

"You are really a dangerous person. I am afraid you must have bribed everyone in the house . . . but you are very sweet!"

* * *

How did I succeed in giving so much joy to Helen? Now that Christmas is close and people are thinking about suitable gifts, this may be of interest to others.

Helen has two charming little girls—twins. My friend was quite right. Now and again I smuggled my way into the house and, "kidnapping" the two children during Helen's absence, I managed to photograph them in various costumes and poses. The twelve prettiest pictures I mounted in the form of a calendar. Here are some of the titles and the way they were carried out:

January—"A Happy New Year" (a coal black chimney sweep with a woman carrying a broom).

February—"Tete a Tete in the Ballroom" (Pierrot and Pierrette in intimate conversation).

March—"Spring Rain" (two little kiddies in mackintoshes under one big umbrella).

April—"Easter Hare" (A basket with a bunny admired by two small girls dressed in white).

May—"Oh Lovely, Lovely May" (Lorle and Marietta with wreaths in their curls singing a folk song).

June—"Fair Ground" (Hawker boy and balloon woman selling their wares).

July—"At the Seaside" (Lorle and Marietta in their bathing costumes riding on a big rubber horse).

August—"Harvest" (two tiny peasant women carrying ears of corn and rakes).

September—"Ready for Work" (the twins dressed as twp schoolboys with their sachels on their backs . . . to school for the first time).

* * *

"Each morning when my gaze falls upon the calendar I feel happy," said Helen, "and when the year is over, I'll put it in a pretty box and it will remain forever one of my nicest memories of the childhood days of my darlings."

An Austrian Grandmother

Through the Editor's Window

Burying the Hatchet

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT a democracy may be an excellent training school has just been demonstrated in the United States by the "course" of politics we have all been taking in the last few weeks—listening to, reading, and informally (or even formally) taking part in political discussion and debate. And now that it is over, and the ever-thrilling drama of millions of citizens expressing their choice at the polls has been enacted; the schoolbell rings again for us and we pass along the hall to another classroom, this time to learn to place the people's choice above our own, and support the result. This "course" provides training of far-reaching usefulness. It is not a mere post-election technique.

The American Indians had a custom they called Burying the Hatchet. After a conflict, when opposing tribes finally met in adjustment to smoke the calumet or peace pipe, the "Great Spirit" commanded them to indicate that bygones were bygones by burying their hatchets, scalping knives and war clubs as a symbol that all thought of hostility be put out of sight.

Happily, our analogy is not perfect. A pre-election period of any organized group is not a tribal war—or shouldn't be! To be sure, it may have seemed at times during recent weeks, as if some of the candidates were brandishing tomahawks at one another; but on the whole the spirit of open debate has been preserved and it is to be inferred that a free choice has been made.

* * *

We who believe in the principle of free choice by the people, in the regulation of government, club, and any other organization, by expression of the majority, have not completed our part in carrying out this principle until we are able honestly and sincerely to stand by the result of this choice—every time. A certain amount of wholesome opposition all along the line is salutary; in fact it is essential as a test of ideas and policies, if genuine, aboveboard, and impersonal. But for those who oppose the candidate or the policy before the people made a choice, afterward in thought or action to refuse the candidate or policy a decent chance to succeed, is, to my mind, to undermine the very spirit of majority rule.

Burying the hatchet becomes in this light an important symbol. Is it not true that a club president upon election becomes president, not of the majority only, but of the entire club? A policy adopted by a family in democratic council becomes a family policy, worthy of honest support from the one who opposed it as well as from those whose "votes" carried it into action. The beautiful quality of loyalty here enters the picture. And it is a loyalty not to a set of ideas with which one still may not agree; it is an active loyalty to the ideal of majority rule as a right adjustment to a situation in which there is human difference of viewpoint and opinion.

The custom of burying the hatchet includes burying all scalping knives and war clubs. A person put into office by the greater number in a group, or even a person who is appointed by a committee under the authority of a board elected by a group, becomes thereby one test of the worth of majority rule. If tomahawks are hurled in his direction by any or all who opposed him at the outset, so that he cannot effectively carry out his trust, the hurler is really attacking the principle of government that put him into office.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to bury the hatchet. Nor is it easy to discern the difference between sincere, impersonally expressed opposition and a reminiscent handling of the unburied tomahawk of partisanship. But group rule is a higher kind of rule than individual; calling for a higher and more intelligent effort. Discerning such differences is one of its many higher demands.

* * *

At school we each used to be taught to "be a good loser." The ideal of good sportsmanship became almost synonymous with this ideal, because "being a good loser" was often one of our hardest problems. Then along came a teacher who added an even higher aim for which we were to work. We must each learn to "be a good winner."

To lose without resentment and self-justification, and immediately be able to support the expressed will of the many, is a fine example of loyalty to the sincerity and worth of other people's motives and acts. To find oneself on the winning side and remain equally loyal to the sincerity and worth of other people's motives and acts—including those who "lost"—is more difficult. Success tends to make one a bit sure of onself, and possibly a little less alert.

The American Indians buried the hatchets of both sides, winners as well as losers. It is deplorable that in any modern differences of opinion, war clubs and scalping knives are brandished at all (even in thought); sometimes, however, in the heat of intense feeling, they are. We can, of course, go on doing our best to refrain from using them. And until then we can make sure that when the choice of the group has been completed, whether the choice was made by one's country, one's club, church, family or a trio of friends, we on our part go carefully over the ground collecting remains of any or all warlike implements, and bury them—thoroughly and deep.

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(Mrs.) E. L. S., Michigan

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(Mrs.) K. Y., Wisconsin

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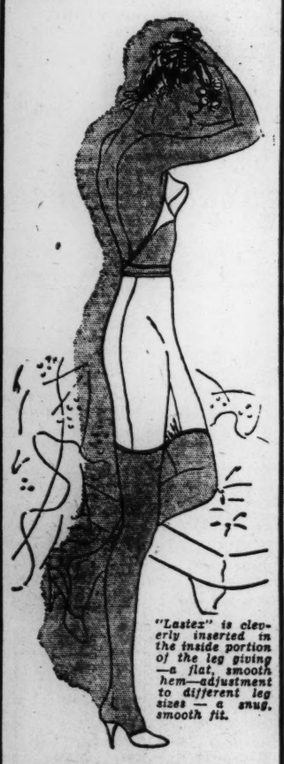

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Soar in Response to Election, Utilities Excepted

Commodity and Money Markets

Coppers, Motors, Steels Participate In Buoyant Rise

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—A post-election buying rush today whirled stock market industrial leaders up 1 to around 5 points, many to new recovery peaks.

Heavy selling in the utilities, however, accompanied the news of the Roosevelt victory. Brokers said some holders of these issues got out from under on the theory further rate cutting and governmental regulation are in prospect.

It was one of the fastest sessions in a month, the ticker tape falling as much as 4 minutes behind floor transactions at noon as large blocks of the favorites changed hands. The pace turned a bit slower near the final hour. Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

The upturn was led by the coppers. These were soon followed by steels, motors, farm implements, merchandising and a wide variety of specialties.

Cotton futures jumped more than $1 a bale and grains stepped forward. Bonds moved up with stocks. Foreign currencies were quiet.

Coppers in Big Demand

U. S. Smelting shares got up 5 points or so, Roan Antelope was ahead 4 and Cerro de Pasco 3. Other conspicuous gainers included Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Calumet & Hecla, Andes Copper, Inspiration, American Smelting, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Safeway Stores, Allied Stores, Douglas Aircraft, J. I. Case, Deere, Standard Oil of Indiana, Texas Corp., Westinghouse, General Electric, Goodrich, Union Pacific, Crown Cork and Allis-Chalmers.

On the losing side up to 2 points were American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, United Gas Improvement, Public Service of N. J., American Water Works, Commonwealth & Southern, National Power & Light and Electric Power & Light.

Demand for the coppers reasserted itself as the export price of the red metal was given another boost to the highest mark since March, 1931. Heavy buying of copper in European countries was attributed largely to the armaments race.

American shares were given a brisk lift in London and Amsterdam Tuesday, were moderately reactionary this morning and closed about even on the day.

Stocks of companies with large surpluses were among the star performers as hopes for repeal of the undistributed earnings tax law faded with the balloting and a flood of increased and extra dividends was expected before the first of the year.

The rails were indifferent during the greater part of the session.

Bond Prices Rise

U. S. Government issues entered the bond market spotlight with wide gains today as traders divided attention between the bond tape and the late morning election returns.

Treasury obligations appeared to be in spirited demand, particularly the lower coupon ratings in which advances ranged from 6-32 to 9-32 of a point.

Slight gains were scored by the 3¾s, but for some series of the 3¾s and the 4¼s the early prices were a shade lower. The upswing extended to the Government-guaranteed division, with advances running 4-32 to 8-32 of a point in several Home Owners Loan Corporation issues.

Some medium and low priced corporate loans rose and others declined, but the main body of the list held within a narrow swing.

Allis-Chalmers 4s soared about 6 points on morning dealings, while gains of 1 or more were achieved by Studebaker 6s, Pure Oil 4¼s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

Prices slid off a point in Hiram Walker 4½s and International Hydro-Electric 6s. High priced rails tended a little higher.

The foreign section improved, with loans of Cuba, Brazil, Canada, Poland and Uruguay up fractions to around 2 points.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Copper and rubber shares advanced sharply in the firm and active stock market today. Although the United States election was well received, American stocks were irregular on profit-taking with late trading in them dull, traders awaiting the opening of the New York market. Tobacco and silk groups rose, and there was a good demand for railroad shares. Gilt-edged securities held steady, but diamond and oil issues showed heaviness with Mexican Eagle shares weak. The closing was firm.

Paris—United States election results set a favorable trend in the Bourse today, prices being generally firm throughout the day with business brisk. International issues, however, were mixed. Rentes and coal issues advanced, and Bank of France shares were quoted at 8850 francs against 8700 yesterday.

Liverpool—Italian buying of Argentine wheat and flour and the better United Kingdom demand for foreign wheat sent wheat futures 1⅛ to 1⅞d higher today. The firmness in the Winnipeg grain market contributed to the advance. Cotton futures climbed today owing to general speculative buying on the belief that the Roosevelt re-election foreshadowed a continuation of New Deal policies in regard to commodities. Local realizing and Bombay selling shaved some of the gain, prices closing about 3 to 7 points higher.

American Airlines Gains

C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines, said there was an increase of 31.5 per cent in the number of revenue passengers carried by the lines in the first nine months of 1936, compared with the first nine months last year. A total of 175,549 passengers was listed against 133,495 in the comparable period of 1935 and 179,098 in all of last year.

Truscon Steel Net

Truscon Steel Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $312,-041, against net income of $386,414 in preceding quarter and net loss of $53,027 in third quarter of 1935. No provision for federal surtax on undistributed earnings was made.

Quotations to 2:45 p. m.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:45 p. m.

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 4	Last Nov. 3
15¼	9⅛	Adams Express (.20b)	15	14⅛	15	14⅜
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28¼	28¼	28¼	27⅝
37¾	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	35	34¾	35	34½
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1*)	81¼	80⅝	81	81
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	16⅜	15¾	16½	15¼
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼
57¼	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	56¾	53	56¾	53½
56⅞	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	55	55	55	..
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	47	47	47	..
46⅞	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	39⅜	38¼	39	39½
245	157	Allied Chem (6:	233¼	233¼	233¼	230¼
30⅝	23	Allied Mills (½b)	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29⅛
15¼	6¾	Allied Stores	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	14⅝
88⅜	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	87⅞	87½	87⅞	86
68½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½)	70½	68¾	70¼	68⅛
31	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	30	29½	30	29
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅜
36	33	Amal Leather pf	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
125½	75	Amerada (2)	100½	97	100	99
76	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	73½	73	73½	73¾
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1:	41⅝	40½	40⅝	40⅞
84½	40	Am Brake B&F I.60)	62¾	62	62¾	62
138¼	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	138	138	138	137¾
137½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	125¾	124¾	125⅝	125⅛
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165	165	165	165
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	53½	51½	52	52⅞
64½	31	Am Chain (1b)	61	61	61	61⅛
10⅝	7½	Am Colortype	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅜
22¾	20½	Am Com Alcohol	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	30¼
32	16	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27½	26¾	27½	26
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
51⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	47	46	46	46½
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	38½	38	38	37
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	17	17	17	16⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Am Hide & L	5½	4⅞	5	5
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	49	48½	49	48⅜
14	9⅝	Am International	14	13⅝	14	13¼
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	37	35½	36⅞	36¼
105	66	Am Loco pf	100	100	100	99
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1*)	22⅞	21½	22⅞	22
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11
50¼	27	Am Metal	50¾	49½	49⅞	49
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	11⅞
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	65	63½	63⅝	66½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	76	73¾	73¾	..
27⅜	18¼	Am Radiator (.15b)	23½	21⅞	23	21¾
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20H)	32¾	31⅞	32¾	31⅛
39¾	36	Am Safeyt Razor (2)	38½	38½	38½	38½
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	25¾	24½	25½	24⅝
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¼
95½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	98¾	95	98¾	94⅝
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	98¾	95	98¾	94⅜
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	143	141	143	..
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	44½	42¾	43⅛	41¾
130	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2¾*)	129¼	129¼	129¼	..
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27½	27¼	27½	27½
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56	55¾	55¾	54⅞
26⅞	20¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	24½	24	24½	..
..	..	Am Tobacco pf (6)	141½	141½	141½	140
..	..	Am Tobacco B (6)	14	13¾	14	13¾
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	26	24⅝	24¾	26½
79¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3q)	59	58	58½	58
2	¾	Am Writ PPap (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5	5	5
36	24	Am Zinc pr pf	36	35¾	36	35
49½	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	53½	50⅝	53½	49⅝
86½	55	Anaconda Wire (2*)	85	82	85	80⅜
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
36	9	Andes Copper	39¾	37	39½	34⅞
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	78½	78½	78½	78⅝
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong C (1½)	56½	54⅝	56½	54⅞
15	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	15½	14	15½	14
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16½	16⅛	16⅜	..
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	21⅜	20	21⅛	19⅞
51⅞	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	43½	43⅛	43½	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78½	77⅜	78⅛	77⅞
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	106	106	106	105¼
44⅜	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	41⅜	40	41⅝	40⅛
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	28⅛	27¾	27¾	28
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	32	31	32	31⅛
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	34⅛	33	33	33
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	7
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	40	39	40	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5	4⅞	5	5

—B—

6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5½	5	5½	5
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23⅜	22¾	22¾	22¾
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35½	35	35½	35⅜
5⅞	2¾	Bald Asd (h)	4¼	3⅞	4	4⅛
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	46¾	46¼	46¼	..
118	110½	Banfor & Ar pf (7)	112	112	112	..
73	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	69	69	69	68
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	26½	24⅜	26¼	24⅞
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	25	24⅛	25	23⅜
20	14½	Barndall A (.80)	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	18½
20	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19¼	19	19¼	19
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	24⅜	24	24⅜	..
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13⅞	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	30¼	28⅞	30½	29¼
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	23⅜	23	23⅜	23
64½	48	Best & Co (2½)	63	62	63	61¾
76	45¾	Beth Steel	74¾	71⅞	74⅝	72¼
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅛	19	19⅛	18⅞
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	122½	122½	122½	123½
50½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	50¾	49¾	49¾	50
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18½	18	18⅜	18⅛
31	18½	Bloomingdale (.65b)	32½	32½	32½	..
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	26⅜
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46	45¾	46	45¼
45	39	Bon Ami B (½)	44¼	43½	44	44¼
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞
84⅜	64	Borg Warner (3*)	84½	83¾	83¾	83¾
11½	9	Boston & Maine	9	9	9	8⅞
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40*)	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15⅜
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	61	59⅞	60⅞	59⅞
50½	41*	Bristol Myers (2*)	46½	44¾	46½	44⅞
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	55⅝	55½	55½	55⅜
106	97⅞	Brooklin M Trpf (6)	104⅜	104⅛	104⅝	104⅝
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	52¼	50¼	50½	52
65⅜	45	Brown Shoe (3)	50	49	50	..
19⅛	8½	Brunswick Balke	18½	18	18	17¾
18⅛	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¼
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	12	11½	11*	11½
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10	10¼	10
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	31¾	30	31⅜	31
50	11½	Bulova Watch	49½	48	49½	47¼
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	31½	31	31¼	31
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	20	18⅜	20	18
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bigs pf ct	20¼	20	20¼	19½
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5½	4⅝	5	4⅝
25⅜	16⅛	Byers	22⅞	22	22⅜	22¼
84	54⅛	Byers pf	75¾	75	75	76
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	32	31	32	31

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	40	39½	40	39
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	14⅞	13⅝	14¾	13
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	36⅜	36⅛	36⅝	35½
20½	10¾	Canada Dry	17½	17	17	17
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13½
54½	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	56½	54⅜	56½	54½
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16½	16½	16½	..
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	53	53	53	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	8	8	7⅞
186	9 2½	Case Thresh	164	158½	163¼	158¾
87½	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	88½	86	88½	85⅝
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	26⅜
32	19	Celotex Co	28	28	28	28⅝
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	79½	79½	79½	79½
35¼	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½*)	29¾	29	29¾	29⅜
7	6⅜	Central Foundry	7	6⅝	6¾	..
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9½
65⅞	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	70¼	67⅞	69⅜	65⅞
15¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (h)	14½	13¼	14¼	13½
136	80½	Certain-Teed pf 7%	140	135	140	..
71	57½	Certain Teed pf (63	70	67	70	66⅞
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	25	24¾	25	24½
99	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	100	98	100	97½
77½	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	77¾	76½	77	76¾
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
12¾	4	Chi Gt W pf (h)	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
33⅜	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½*)	33¼	32¾	32¾	31
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
12⅞	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
20	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18	17⅝	18	18¾
61¾	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	62	61¾	62	60½
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5	5	5	5½
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	19¾	19	19¾	18⅞
11⅝	7	Childs Company	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9¼
50	25	Chile Copper (1)	49	48	49	48¾
130⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	133	129	132⅝	128¼
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18¼
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	87	85¾	86½	..
45¼	45	City Investing (1½*)	50	50	50	..
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10⅝	10	10⅝	9⅞
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	33½	32	33¼	34
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	42½	42½	42½	..
51	48	Cleve & Pitts spl (1)	51	51	51	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	65¾	63½	65¾	..
125¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	124¼	123¾	124¼	..
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
65¼	39½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	65½	64	65½	64
39¼	28¼	Colo F&Ir	36⅞	35	36¾	34⅞
36¾	21½	Colo & Southern	25	24	25	23⅝
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	104	103⅞	104	105
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	38¾	37	38¾	..
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4*)	72½	71	72½	71⅜
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4) n	82¾	81	82¾	81¼
24⅜	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
5½	2¼	Comyith & So	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	4
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	69⅞	68½	68¾	72½
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	12	12	12	11½
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35	34	35	34¼
16	7	Congress Cigar (2)	19¾	18¾	19¾	19¾
15½	8	Consol Cigar	14⅜	13	14⅜	14
90	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	91	90½	91	..
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
20⅛	15⅛	*Consol Film I pf (2g)	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	17⅞
48⅜	27¾	Consol Ed NY (2*)	45⅜	44	44¼	46¼
109	102	Consol Gas pf (5)	107⅜	107½	107⅝	..
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60*)	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13¼
11⅛	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7½
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container n (1½)	23⅜	22½	23	22⅝
30⅜	10⅝	Cont Baking A	30½	28½	30¼	28⅝
3	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
107⅜	67½	Cont Baking pf (8)	107½	107	107½	107
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3*)	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	22	21	21¾	21¼
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	40	39¾	40	39¾
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38½	28½	Cont Oil (1*)	37⅜	36½	37½	36¼
41	26½	Cont Steel (1)	26½	26¼	26½	27
60½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66¾	66¼	66¼	66½
82½	63⅜	Corn Products (3)	72	70½	71½	70¼
7⅜	4	Coty	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (3)	37⅝	37	37⅜	37¼
44⅞	24	Crane Comp	42¾	41¼	41¼	42½
35⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	31	30	31	29¾
47	46	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	47	47*	47	..
87¼	43⅜	Crown Ck & S (2)	87	83	87	82¼
54¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	54¼	54⅛	54¼	54¼
13⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12⅞	12½	13⅜	12½
138*	130¼	Crane pf (7g)	140	140	140	136
56⅜	28	Crucible Steel	52¾	52	52¾	52
2⅛	1¼	Cuba Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
18½	9	Cuba Rr pf	12½	12	12½	11½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	9⅝
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	108½	107½	108½	103
24½	16⅛	Curtis Publishing	21½	20¾	21	20½
110½	90½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	100½	100½	100¾	..

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 4	Last Nov. 3
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6½	6⅛	6¾	6¼
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18⅝	18	18½	18½
74	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1*)	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾

—D—

18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30*)	18½	17	18½	16¾
101	52	Deere & Co	101	94½	100½	95
31¼	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	31¾	31⅝	31¾	31¼
33	19½	Deisel W G (1*)	33½	32⅝	33	32⅞
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	50¼	49	50	49⅞
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19½	18⅞	19¼	19
153	128	Detroit Edison (4*)	147	146¼	147	148¼
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53¼	53½	5 3½	..
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½*)	32	32	32	32
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1½*)	38½	37⅞	37½	38
34¾	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23¼	23	23	22⅝
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	55	53½	55	53½
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	10	10	10	10⅛
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	73¾	71⅝	72¾	71⅝
25¼	13	Dresser B	23½	23½	23½	..
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
174	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60*)	175	172½	174¼	173½
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	..
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	113	113	113	112

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	7¾	8½	7⅝
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	175½	172¼	175½	171
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38⅝	38	38	383½
58⅜	56¾	Eitingon Schild	14	13⅜	14	13¾
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	46	44½	45¾	44¼
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
7⅞	4⅛	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	4¾	4⅝	5¼	5¾
23¾	23½	El Paso N Gas	23½	22¾	22¾	23½
17¾	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅝	14½	14⅜	15
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	69	68	69	69
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	79	77½	77½	78
55½	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	46	46	46	44¼
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	..
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
84¾	45½	Engineers P S 6pf (10g)	71	65	67½	..
89½	48	Engineers PS ww (11g)	74¾	74	74	..
9⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg (.20b)	10½	9½	10	9¼
18¼	11	Erie RR	15⅝	15¼	15½	15⅜
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	28⅞	28½	28⅞	29¼
29	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	23¾
15⅞	12	Erie Sn Vacuum (.80)	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1)	31	30¼	31	30
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¼	5¼	5¼	..

—F—

5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	15½	15½	15½	15
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1*)	64	63	64	64⅜
56¼	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	54¾	51½	52½	53
27⅝	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	24½	24	24	24⅜
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	54½	53½	53½	54
105	69⅞	Fed M & S pf	104½	104½	104⅝	105
12

Business and Industry

U. S. Revenues Increase in October and Spendings Fall Off

Commerce and Finance

Danger of World Devaluation Race Is Seen by Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The public at large does not realize the danger of an international devaluation race, as a possible future result of the recent international monetary agreements, according to an analysis by the Fidelity Fund, Inc.

"Stripped of technicalities," says the report, "these agreements signify the willingness of the United States to export gold in the hope that by strengthening foreign currencies the world economy as well as our own will benefit.

"Operations respecting gold are to take place through the stabilization fund which was created when this country raised the price of gold to $35 an ounce. Our own stabilization fund and those of the other countries do not plan to give publicity to gold transfers which may occur, presumably in order that our gold exports will not alarm American capital.

U. S. Gold Stock Too Large

"This country's present gold stock, we believe, not only exceeds our requirements but constitutes a menace through its possible misuse as a credit base. If some of it could be transferred to other nations without serious complications an important step toward world-wide economic recovery will have been taken.

"Specifically this country agrees that it will sell gold to France or England in unlimited quantities, or purchase it, at a posted price, which is temporarily fixed at $35 an ounce. It is provided, however, that this country may raise or lower the price accordingly as it believes the exchange rate is adversely affecting our commodity price level.

"There is no doubt, in our estimation, that the heavy concentration of the world's gold in the United States has been detrimental to the interests of other nations as well as our own. Chief among the effects of this concentration has been the lowered volume of world trade. To the extent that our gold can be used to stimulate world trade, loss of it we believe will be beneficial.

"The more sinister aspects of these agreements, however, and that which is probably least understood, is the establishment of a new principle. In former times nations have normally permitted their price levels and all other aspects of their domestic economies to be regulated and limited by foreign exchange rates. Devaluation seldom occurred unless the devalued currency was in serious straits.

Danger in Devaluation Policy

"The new principle, arising out of these agreements is diametrically opposed to classic theory. In essence it states that domestic economy is paramount and that exchange rates should be controlled or revised whenever a particular nation's economy is deemed to be adversely affected by them. In other words, any nation suffering from a declining price level as a result of the international value of its currency should devalue.

"In one sense there is nothing new in this principle since both France and the United States have already devalued their currencies to protect their price levels. However, it is one thing to take action of this sort in an emergency and to consider it as such, and another to adopt it as permanent policy. The danger in this policy is that an international devaluation race could eventually develop out of it. Not that this is a probably immediate result or a certain future result, but the fact that it is a future possibility should be kept in mind when any investment problems are being considered.

"The business outlook for the remainder of the year appears to be good. We see no reason for changing our views as to the favorableness of the major business trend."

Financial Advertising Highest Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FOR the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936, financial advertising in the nine leading New York City newspapers amounted to 3,358,668 lines, according to a survey just completed by Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. This is the largest volume for any corresponding previous period since 1931.

The figures for 1936 represent an increase of 24 per cent over the linage for the first nine months of 1935, an increase of 32 per cent over 1934, 32 per cent over 1933, 4 per cent over 1932 and a decrease of 33 per cent from 1931.

Conley Is Re-elected Head Of American Steel Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mr. Clyde G. Conley has been re-elected to serve another year as president of the American Institute of Steel Construction. Mr. Conley was first elected president of the institute in October, 1932.

Other officers re-elected were Clyde MacCornack of the Phoenix Bridge Company, Phoenixville, Penna., first vice-president; H. A. Fitch of Kansas City Structural Steel Company, Kansas City, Kan., second vice-president; Robert C. Post of Post & McCord, Inc., New York, treasurer; Robert T. Brooks, executive vice-president and assistant treasurer; and V. G. Iden, secretary.

Federal Receipts Show Good Gains; Expenditures Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The month-end Treasury statement shows an increase in October receipts over the same month a year ago and a drop in total expenditures.

The October deficit was set at $412,612,127, compared with $561,-238,209 for the same month last year. In the first four months of this fiscal year, expenditures exceeded receipts by $937,496,212, compared with a $1,-393,259,976 deficit in the same period last year.

Gold stocks, which have been rising steadily in recent months, reached a new high of $11,044,666,138 on October 31. This was an increase of $199,000,000 in a month and was $1,342,000,000 over the same date a year ago.

October receipts totaled $272,172,-437, compared with $235,435,238 in October, 1935. Receipts for the first four months of this fiscal year were listed at $1,408,088,114, compared with $1,233,899,703 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Total October expenditures were $684,784,564, including $313,887,007 of emergency expenditures. October expenditures a year ago were set at $796,673,447, including $285,835,495 of emergency outlays.

For the first four months of this fiscal year, expenditures were $2,-345,584,239, including $916,619,959 of emergency expenditures. For the same period last year, total expenditures were listed at $2,627,159,679, including $1,166,517,940 of emergency outlays.

Edmonton Reduces Rate on Bonds Held By Alberta 50 P. C.

EDMONTON (Canadian Press)—Calling the action retaliation for the Alberta Government's step in cutting bond interest rates, the City of Edmonton reduced interest payments by 50 per cent on Edmonton bonds held by the Alberta Government.

Bankers for the city were instructed to that effect, following orders from the council.

Alberta holds $1,900,000 in Edmonton bonds and the 50 per cent reduction in interest payments will represent $47,500, it is estimated.

On the other hand, Edmonton has $800,000 in Alberta bonds on which interest rates were slashed last June, an action confirmed by legislation proclaimed last week.

Thus Edmonton saves $47,500 and loses $23,000.

The resolution passed by Council read as follows:

"That in view of the action of the Provincial Government in reducing the interest payable on their bonds owned by the Sinking Fund Board of the city, we withhold the corresponding percentage of the interest due to the Provincial Government on city of Edmonton bonds owned or held by their Sinking Fund or associate boards."

The provincial legislation proclaimed last week validated an order-in-Council which reduced from 4.89 to 2.5 per cent the average interest rate on provincial bonds. Over a 12-month period it was expected to save the Province $4,-000,000.

Shoe Output Up 18 P. C. Over 1935

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—An 18.2 per cent increase in boot and shoe production during September over the same month a year ago was reported today by the census bureau.

Production last month was placed at 40,970,430 pairs compared with 33,909,182 pairs in September, 1935.

Production last month was 0.3 per cent less than the 40,224,883 pairs produced in August, 1936.

Shipments of Fabricated Structural Steel Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of fabricated structural steel in September totaled 137,008 tons for the entire industry against 135,738 in August, or 58.6 per cent of normal, the American Institute of Steel Construction reports.

Contracts closed in September totaled 112,594 tons against 101,711 in the preceding month, or 48.1 per cent of normal, the report said. For nine months shipments were placed at 1,100,483, or 52.2 per cent of normal, and bookings at 1,162,791, or 55.2 per cent of normal.

Curtis Publishing Profit Has Good Gain Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Curtis Publishing Co. reports for the first nine months of this year net profit of $5,239,059 after depreciation and Federal income taxes. After dividend requirements on the $7 cumulative preferred stock, on which are unpaid dividends, the profit was equal to 39 cents each on 1,790,466 no-par common shares. No provision has been made for Federal surtaxes on undistributed income.

Net profit in the corresponding period of 1935 was $4,505,952 or $5.21 a share on 864,838 shares of preferred stock.

Canadian Mining Seen Leading All Other National Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In the mining year now drawing to a close, in which all-time records for production and dividends to stockholders have been established and in which $1,000,000 in new wealth was added to the nation's riches each working day, Canada has come to realize that it is this industry, probably more than any other, which is leading her back to more prosperous times.

So impressive is the record of Canadian mines this year that the Hon. T. A. Crerar, national minister of mines, used that record upon which to base the prediction that Canada's economic future should be greater than that of the United States.

Ten years ago the annual exports of primary mineral products made up less than 9 per cent of the value of Canada's total exports, while last year they contributed more than 25 per cent. They rose from $116,000,000 to $210,000,000.

Huge Metal Output

In the export trade in metals the main items are gold, nickel, copper, silver, zinc, lead and platinum. Of these Canada sold in foreign markets last year 90 per cent of the total output. Domestic consumption is relatively small. For instance, less than 1 per cent of the nickel produced is used for the Dominion. After supplying internal needs Canada last year exported 200,000 tons of copper, 148,000 tons of zinc, 147,000 tons of lead and 71,000 tons of nickel.

Sales abroad of gold, silver and platinum equalled 75 per cent of the value of wheat and flour exports. Sales of copper realized $2,000,000 more than exports of woodpulp and sales of nickel more than the combined exports of meat and dairy products.

Growing from an industry which in 1901 produced $25,000,000 to one which turned out $308,000,000 last year Canadian mining is providing an annual pay roll of $88,000,000 to approximately 73,000 workers. Metal mining alone employs 34,000 workers who receive annually in wages $51,-00,000 or an average wage of $1500, an average considerably higher than in any other industry.

Payment and declaration of dividends thus far in 1936 have equalled the high figure of $59,000,000 in 1935. It is anticipated that the total for the current year will be as high as $75,000,000. Of the 1935 dividends $15,000,000 went to United States investors who have been turning toward the Canadian north in search of a profitable working place for their capital in larger numbers each year.

In 1935 approximately $3,000,000 went overseas to investors in Great Britain who in the past three years have put little into Canadian mining. If dividends for this year do rise as expected to $75,000,000, a new high will be established.

Mining Dominating Industry

Last year the earnings of the Dominions 153 mining companies accounted for 42.17 per cent of the total earnings of Canadian companies. Tabulated by the Toronto Mining Exchange, it was shown that the mine earnings were three times better than all the utilities, 10 times better than finance, 22 times better than the liquor companies and 30 times better than the pulp and paper industry.

The Canadian people are following the mines into wilderness, and backed by courageous capital, they are building new towns, new railroads in the northern empire, creating work for thousands. The prairies with their wheat areas, mighty as they are, constitute only 15 per cent of the land surface of the Dominion and are dwarfed in comparison with the mineral field, which is almost six times as large as the grain-growing area today.

Gold is the great lure which is attracting thousands to the north. Gold has always been a vital force in Canada's progress, both in the economic surge it has given to business internally and in the prestige and importance it has won for the Dominion in international trade. Canadian gold mines last year produced $115,000,000, and in the past 18 months 50 new mines have started production. Canadians are confident that in the years to come the north and its mines will take an increasingly important place in the industrial design of the nation.

Manufacturing in 19 States Rises Substantially Above the Year 1933

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau declares that manufacturing activities in 19 states during 1935 "recorded substantial increases" over 1933, the last preceding census year.

Wage earners employed in manufacturing and in printing and publishing industries in these states increased from 4,437,817 in 1933 to 5,541,092 last year, the bureau said, or a rise of 23.9 per cent.

Wages gained 45.7 per cent, totaling $6,045,506,963 last year, while gross value of products manufactured climbed 45.8 per cent to $35,-271,970,365.

"It is noteworthy," the bureau said, "that the largest rate of increase in wage earner employment, 63.9 per cent, appears in the transportation group of industries." These industries include equipment manufacturing for air, land and water transportation.

The 19 states covered by the figures, individual summaries for which previously have been published, were California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin.

Food Prices Down 1C P. C. in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—A drop of 1.8 per cent in retail food prices from Sept. 15 to Oct. 13 was reported today by the Labor Department.

This drop brought the price level to 82.2 per cent of its 1923-25 average, 3.7 per cent above the level as of Oct. 8 last year.

Million-Dollar Hosiery Mill To Be Built in Albany, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ga.—With an investment of $550,000 in building and equipment and an investment when completed of over $1,000,000 and a pay roll of approximately $500,000, there is to be placed here a large full fashioned hosiery mill, negotiations for which have been successfully completed with New York manufacturers according to W. B. Haley, president of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and C. Q. Wright, chairman of the industrial committee of that organization.

It is hoped that the first unit will be put in operation in 90 days. There will be employed from 200 to 250 operators it is stated.

Price Fixing Charged Against 34 Fittings And Valve Concerns

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission today charged 34 corporations and their officers with price fixing in "substantially all of the country's" manufacture of water gate valves, hydrants, etc.

The commission's complaint said the corporations are members of the water works valve and hydrant group of the Valve and Fittings Institute, New York city, which, with its governing committee and its officers, George V. Denny, president commissioner, and Sam G. Moyers, assistant secretary, also is named a respondent.

The commission alleged the corporation "engages in price-fixing practices which prevent price competition and restrain trade, increase prices and create in themselves a monopoly in the sale and resale of their products."

Respondents were allowed until Dec. 4 to reply. They include: Cambridge Machine & Tool Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company, 203 Hampshire street, Indian Orchard, Mass.; Crane Company, Chicago; Darling Valve & Manufacturing Company, Williamsport, Penna.; Eddy Valve Manufacturing Company, Troy, N. Y.. Jenkins Bros., Bridgeport, Conn.; Kennedy Valve Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company, Troy, N. Y.; Reading-Pratt & Cady Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Rensselaer Valve Company, Troy, N. Y.

Home Mortgages Insured by FHA Jump 216.2 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Participation in the Federal Housing Administration's insured mortgage system by savings, building and loan associations throughout the nation has increased 216.2 per cent since the first of the year to August 31, it was announced here from the office of FHA. This compares with an increase of 187.5 per cent for all participating institutions in the like eight months.

From January 1 up to September 1, 1936, these associations brought their total of home mortgages accepted for insurance by the Housing Administration from $22,474,034 to $71,052,396.

In the same period the associations increased their share of the grand total of mortgages accepted for insurance from 15.5 per cent to 17.1 per cent.

Steady gains throughout this year so far have been made by savings, building and loan associations in their number and in their percentage of all institutions approved as mortgagees, for the purpose of making insured home mortgage loans.

At the beginning of this year the Housing Administration had approved 8046 private financial institutions (exclusive of branches) as mortgagees, of which 1636, or 20.3 per cent, were savings, building and loan associations. At the beginning of September, 9339 institutions (exclusive of branches) had been approved as mortgagees, of which 2126, or 22.8 per cent, were savings, building and loan associations. This represents an increase of 30 per cent for the associations in this period, compared with 16 per cent for all approved institutions.

The percentage of mortgages accepted for insurance for new construction is higher for savings, building and loan associations than for the total of all institutions, according to records of the Housing Administration. Of the grand total of mortgages accepted for insurance, 37 per cent have been for homes partly constructed or to be constructed from plans at the time the mortgage was accepted, while 46 per cent of mortgages made by the associations have been for such new construction.

Canadian Financing In 10 Months Period Highest in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

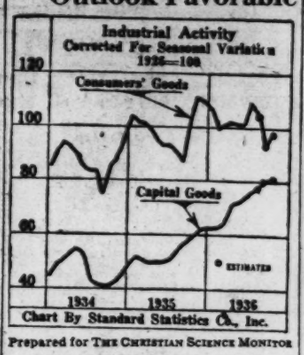
NEW YORK—Provincial and municipal financing during the month of October by Canada totaled $111,-881,900, of which $92,300,000 was for refunding purposes and $19,581,900 for new capital, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

All financing during the month was placed in the Canadian market. Financing for the Government's account consisted of two issues of Treasury bills, aggregating $55,000,-000, while the bulk of provincial group financing was in the form of an issue of $51,000,000 for the Province of Quebec. In October of last year, financing amounted to $60,-586,900, and in October, 1934, to $271,898,920.

For the first 10 months of this year, financing totaled $942,061,265, exceeding the volume in that period in any of the previous four years. For the same period of 1935, a total of $686,139,875 was reported, and in 1934, a total of $539,064,237. Of the total for the first 10 months of this year, $837,176,300 was for refunding and $104,884,965 to provide new capital.

Corporate financing for the first 10 months of this year, totaling $214,-453,724, also was the largest volume in that period in any of the preceding four years, and compares with $33,342,000 in 1935 and $41,136,596 in 1934.

Industrial Activity Outlook Favorable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDUSTRIAL activity is continuing to maintain an even pace, and the outlook for the rest of the year continues promising. As will be noted in the accompanying chart, the bulk of improvement this month will be in the consumers' goods trades, while only a moderate upturn is indicated for durable goods.

This is a natural development, however, as operations in many of the durable goods trades—building, for example—are seasonally lower at this time of year. Conversely, the lighter lines are being favored by the approach of the holiday shopping season and rising automobile production.

Present Tax System Seen as Obstacle To Realty Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Walter W. Rose, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, predicted a definite and continued improvement in values, before the sixteenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Real Etate Association, but pointed to the present tax system as the great obstacle to realty development.

"Only the United States and Canada," he declared, "among the civilized nations of the earth, still cling to the obsolete and inequitable ad valorem tax system based on arbitrary assessments. As a result of the failure of the legislators to face tax realities, we are in such a bog of tax delinquency that state after state this year has been trying to do something to alleviate the situation brought about by forced tax sales.

"In the states which have adopted the over-all limitation on realty taxes we find that real estate taxes have been reduced; that in seven of these eight states it has forced governmental economies; that education has been aided; that while the total tax levy is less, the total taxes collected from real estate actually are higher; that real estate values are stabilized."

Further Increase In Copper Prices Expected in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Still higher copper prices in 1937 are in prospect, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service. The constant threat of warfare in Europe should tend to maintain demand for copper abroad, while improving business conditions in this country forecast greater domestic consumption. Increased needs of the utility industry rehabilitation programs of manufacturers, and the upward trend of building should all continue to be reflected in expanding copper prices.

"The recent advance of copper prices to 10 cents a pound forecasts that still higher profits for copper producers will follow the improving results experienced so far this year," the report states. "The latest price increase marks the third step up since the early part of 1936 when the metal was selling for 9¼ cents a pound.

"Despite lack of definite production regulation since the NRA's collapse, American producers have kept their output within bounds. At the same time foreign producers have lived up to their international restriction agreement.

"Taking the period since the World War, earning power of the copper mining industry has hardly been impressive. While the years from 1925 to 1929 rank among the most prosperous the industry has enjoyed, the subsequent years recorded the largest deficit the industry ever incurred.

"Earnings evaporated rapidly during the depression and return on invested capital dropped from 12.5 per cent in 1929 to 3.2 per cent in 1930. The largest deficits were incurred in 1932. Since then operating results have improved continuously. Despite maintenance of a low level of mining operation, 1935 witnessed a substantial recovery in earnings."

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$46.50 to $76.00
Shawmut Realty Trust
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A Distinctive Place to Live
Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished. $60 up.
BRANDON HALL
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Edward Barrington, Manager

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Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 620 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4728.

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BY private party, 1936 used Buick convertible coupe 40 or 60 series, or a Dodge, cash, possession immediately or later; no dealers; replies within 40 miles of New York City welcome. Box X-56, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

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SECLUDED country home, open fields, wooded hills, guidance and supervision; good schools. Write K-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
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Individual service at a modest price.
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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
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FURNITURE WANTED

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HELP WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Garage, established 1910, wants 2 experienced men, gas station attendant and garage man; state age, experience, references and wages expected. F-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-BUTLER—Family of 2: Christian Scientist desired. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTRACTIVE, career available for mature cultured woman; for details of generous arrangements, send qualifications to HELEN WALDO, 1019, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LAUNDRESS and dishwashing in country home; permanent; moderate salary; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-48., Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman, Christian Scientist, care small home. Write Box S-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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FOR SALE—12-room house; 2 open fireplaces, oil burner; convenient location. 152 Summer St., Spring Hill, Somerville, Mass.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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INSURANCE of Every Description
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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

General and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Due 1942

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY (a California corporation) has elected to redeem and pay off, on January 1, 1937, the entire issue of its General and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds then outstanding; that, upon that date, there will become and be due and payable, upon each of said bonds, at the office of Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York (that being the agency of Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the payment of said bonds), the face amount thereof and accrued interest to that date; and that no further interest will accrue on or be payable upon any of said bonds after January 1, 1937.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary and Treasurer of* PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

San Francisco, California, October 31, 1936.

N. B.—The face amount of the bonds described in the foregoing notice and interest thereon to January 1, 1937, will be paid without discount, at any time after November 1, 1936, upon surrender thereof with all interest coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1937, at the office of Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Francisco, or at its above mentioned agency in New York.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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WELL established practitioner's office, centrally located N. Y. C., 3 days weekly; rent reasonable. Write Box H-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

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Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work: all kinds; low prices; good service Call Pitr Co 13 E 16 St. N Y C Alr 4-8147

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Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

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WABAN

For sale or rent; reasonable; available Nov. 15; half brick colonial near stores, school and station; 8 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, game room, 2-car garage. Call CENtre Newton 4044.

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A reliable place to have your silverware repaired. Ask for estimate.
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ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room and board for permanent and transient guests; warm and comfortable; good location. Beacon 5728.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON—Pleasant furnished suite in private family; no other guests. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street—Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Tel. COM. 8683.

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Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
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OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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POSITION wanted to go to Florida; man, butler-houseman; woman, cook-housekeeper or chambermaid where cook is employed; excellent references. Write Box H-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BOSTON, MASS.—A capable and trustworthy young man wishes a position as chauffeur and butler; references furnished; willing to travel. Tel. Commonwealth 5043.

EXECUTIVE with initiative and experience in sales promotion desires a change; an engineering graduate of a large eastern university and with experience starting as a journeyman molder; particularly interested in position as general manager of a foundry seeking sales expansion. Box E-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN going to Florida Nov. 6 or 7 would act as traveling companion or attendant; available in Miami after Nov. 14. Write "P," The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

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SECRETARY with 14 years' experience in technical engineering desires position in or near New York City; references. GRACE YOUNG, 6 No. 21st St., East Orange, N. J.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Exp., wishes position; Christian Scientist pref. Write Box M-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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MONEY MART America's pleasant new parlor game. Just out. Easy to play. Entertainment for the entire family. Mail orders filled, $1.00. H. B. CAYWOOD, 6601 Blakemore St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Atlantic City's Great Department Store
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for The Oranges
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A Garment Repairing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
442 MAIN STREET

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Scientific Care of the Skin and Hair
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We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6. Saturdays 9-9
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NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

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MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
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Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

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Special Cards of interest to Monitor Readers.
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No deposit required
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MEN'S APPAREL SINCE 1888
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NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

(Continued)

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TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

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Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

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Upper Montclair, N. J.

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Jeffreys Fuel Oil Co.
2 East Main St., Little Falls, N. J.
Phone Little Falls 4-0334

PHONE MONT. 2-0764
THE HOME ELECTRICAL SHOP
House Wiring—Appliances
Fixtures—R C A Radios
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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

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SILVERSMITHS
and its environs for
KIRK STERLING SILVER
Exclusive Agents in Montclair
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
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Telephone 2-6208

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Distinctive Service
in Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
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Montclair 2-2747

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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
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LENDING LIBRARY
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1 Hanford Place Caldwell
Better Rates for Better Drivers

HUGHES AGENCY
Automobile
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Prices moderate. Perfect fit and workmanship guaranteed.
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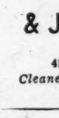

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PENNSYLVANIA

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We're Ready . .
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27 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Our prices please.

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Product of General Motors
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14 years experience heating business
Associated with Authorized Dealer
5722 Greene St. Vic: 3281

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INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

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Victor 66-77

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REMODELING
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Prompt Delivery Service

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Fine Tailoring
NEW SHOP
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Cars need it for it!
Cor. Yale and Rutgers Aves.

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Commercial Service on All Makes
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VOGEL'S
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Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

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Valet Call Service
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Storage Warehouse
Long Distance Moving by Padded Motor Vans. Moving, Packing, Shipping, Storage.
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Certified Quality Launderers
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Rugs Shampooed—Special attention given Blankets and Lace Curtains.

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POMEROY'S
OUR EXCLUSIVE BRAND
MILLAY HOSIERY
Made exclusively for Pomeroy's. Chiffon and service weights in sizes 8½ to 10. All the newest shades. Mail and telephone orders filled
1.00 Pair
WILKES-BARRE PENNA.

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YORK FUR SHOP
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EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Largest selection fur coats in Central Pennsylvania at reasonable prices.
Coats made to individual design and special measure.
Repairing and remodeling by fur experts on our premises.

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Daily Features Page

Quotation For Today

TO business that we love, we rise betimes, and go to it with delight.—SHAKESPEARE.

Daily Anecdote

Revealed by a Brush

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VAN DYCK, the celebrated portrait painter at the Court of Charles I, once called on Frans Hals, the equally famous Dutch artist, during a visit to the Netherlands. He found the studio unoccupied save for a servant, who begged the stranger to wait.

Hals was taking his ease in a near-by inn and derided the servant for disturbing him with the news that a customer was waiting. The servant urged him, however, stating that the stranger was a man dressed in the English fashion.

Hals bustled impatiently to his workshop and told the stranger he would give him just two hours if he had come to have his portrait done.

Van Dyck smiled at Hals' obvious trick to frighten him away, and agreed to sit. Hals worked feverishly to complete his bargain within the specified time.

When the work was done Van Dyck startled the Dutchman by calmly offering to return the compliment. Hals agreed, somewhat mystified, and watched his visitor with ever-increasing interest until the last strokes of his likeness had been touched to the canvas.

Suddenly, he leaped up and embraced the stranger, exclaiming, "Van Dyck! It is you!"

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The fairway of an abandoned midget golf course makes a dandy portable lawn for the trailer home.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Borrowing money is the same as borrowing trouble," says an economist. Oh, no, it isn't. You can still borrow trouble.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Aunt Sally Went to Boston

I HAVE seen "Aunt Sally Went to Boston" played in small groups and large ones, by young and old; and always the game calls forth much laughter. The players sit in a circle and are told to follow the leader. He says to the one seated at his right, "Aunt Sally went to Boston."

"What did she bring you?" asks the one addressed.

Then the leader replies, "A palm leaf fan," as he begins to make fanning motions with the right hand.

The second person then turns to the one on his right and the procedure is repeated, on around the circle. When the leader is reached again, in answer to the question, "What did she bring you?" replies "Two palm leaf fans," as he begins to make fanning motions with the left hand, keeping the right moving as before.

The third time round the circle it is revealed that "Aunt Sally" brought a "nid-nod," and soon all heads are nodding backward and forward as both hands continue to wave.

Then a "trit-trot" from Aunt Sally sets the feet round the circle to tapping the floor.

And, at last, a "sit-sot" makes the players look if they were posting on horseback. Meanwhile all the other movements are kept up.

If the party is quite large, eight or ten players seated in the center of the room will make enough fun for themselves and those looking on, too.—Mrs. E. B. K., Sabinal, Texas.

Globe-Girdling Animals Are Welcomed by an English Deer

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The English Deer Is a Bit Taken Back by the Puns of the Visitors, Although He Started It Himself

In Lighter Vein

Silence

Director: "Thank goodness, we've finished that scene. I wouldn't do it again for a million dollars."

Assistant Director: "Well, you almost had to. One of the visitors—"

Director: "He didn't talk or anything, did he?"

Assistant Director: "Oh, no. I went 'Sssshhh!'"—*Airdrie and Coatbridge Advertiser.*

The Latest Racket

Tramp: "Lady, do you have a pipe organ I could tune for you?"

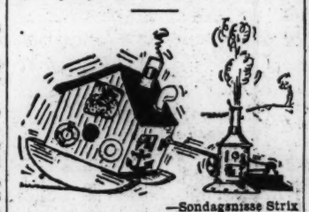
Lady of the House: "We do not have a pipe organ."

Tramp: "Then that means I haven't a chance to earn anything. How about giving me a bite to eat?"

Hard on the Paste Pot, Too

Girl Friend: "Weren't you rather dulled after five years of writing radio gags?"

Boy Friend: "No, sweetheart, but several pairs of scissors were."—*Whitewright (Texas) Sun.*



—Sondagsnisse Strix

The Old Sea Dog Settles Down on Land

Signs of the Times

In a hat cleaning parlor: If your hat isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us.—*Careers and Hobbies.*

Peace Work?

"I served two years in the air service."

"In the House or the Senate?"

Aviators Land in England

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—18

THE Animal Aviators were over England almost before they knew it. "What a lovely place!" they all shouted.

"We are now passing over Wales," announced Reddy Fox.

"I don't see any," said Reddy Squirrel.

"I don't see whales, either," retorted Reddy Fox. "No one sees any whales. I'm having a whale of a time trying to tell you that Wales is the name of this part of England—and don't you start blubbering."

They sailed over a large city, but the fog was so thick they could see only a suggestion of buildings. "I'm sure this is London," said Reddy Fox. "It makes me tingle all over to be in England and flying over the largest city in the world, I'm not just sure, but I think it is the largest."

For some time they passed over quaint villages, great castles, some in ruins, and others that looked in perfect shape, though built many hundreds of years ago.

Racky Coon shouted out, "There seems to be a park just below with some elk in it, just like those we saw in Yellowstone Park! Let's visit them."

"O. K.," agreed Buster Bear. "It's a fine place to land this old sky bus." So he circled round and landed near a large deer that was resting in the shade of some beautiful trees.

The Animal Aviators jumped out of their plane and approached the English deer. As they came up they said, "Greetings to you, Mr. Deer."

"The same to you, strangers. What a jolly good idea for you animals to be riding around in an airplane. A jolly idea, I say. It seems odd that we English animals did not think up the idea first, as I jolly well know you came from some far-off place—you talk so funny."

"You think so? Well, well, let me tell you we're trying to keep from laughing at your own funny talk," retorted Buster Bear.

"You are, really?" asked the deer. "I call this jolly, I do. But tell me all about yourselves. Where did you come from? and why is this honor conferred on me?"

The animals explained all about their trip, and told him about the elk in Yellowstone Park, how much he looked like them, only smaller and more reddish in color.

"I weigh about 400 pounds," said Mr. Deer.

"Oh!" exclaimed Reddy Fox. "Our elk should weigh almost twice that."

"In Yellowstone Park the elk can go where they wish and are not confined, as you are, behind wire fences."

"Dear me!" said Mr. Deer.

"Say," inquired Buster Bear, "are you trying to joke? Of course, you're a deer."

"No, no. We English animals are not such jokers as you are."

"Well," explained Buster Bear, "we can't bear to let a chance to joke get away from us."

"No," piped up Reddy Fox, "We're foxy enough to see anything funny."

Mr. Deer became somewhat excited, but calmed down and said, "Now that you animals have started this, you should go right down the line. You will probably feel better to get this out of your systems. How does your coon friend feel about it?"

"Well," said Racky Coon, "we sometimes have to rack our brains, but we get up some fair jokes."

"Is that so!" snorted Mr. Deer. "I hope this rabbit has some sense."

"Oh," piped up Bunny, "sometimes I get off a rare-bit myself."

"Ho, hum!" exclaimed Mr. Deer. "I feel faint, but I must give this Reddy Squirrel a chance."

"Oh," snickered Reddy Squirrel "I'm always Reddy for a joke."

"I'll give you animals one more chance. Perhaps your stowaway mouse has not been with you long enough to stoop to this low form of humor."

"Well, Mr. Red Deer," spoke up the mouse, "I gnaw a few jokes myself, but some are a bit cheesy!"

"That settles it," said Mr. Red Deer. "No English animal would think your cheap jokes funny." And he turned away.

"So that's that! We don't seem to have made a hit with our poor little jokes," said Buster.

So into the plane they jumped and sailed away.—*Boylston Dummer.*

Odds and Ends

Women Teachers

Three-quarters of the schoolteachers in the United States are women.

Red Schoolhouses

There are still 138,542 one-room schools in the United States.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

'Waddle'

FIVE young men, woodworking enthusiasts of San Diego and Encinitas, Calif., filled with the desire to do something to brighten the lives of needy children in their vicinity, invented a waddling duck to be propelled by a stick held in the hand of the child.

The waddling duck, invented to be given away, soon brought in many orders. Later a booth was established at the San Diego Exposition. A price was set on "Waddle," and he was soon seen waddling his way through grinning crowds. The young men now have a factory capable of producing 90,000 Waddles a month, giving employment to nine men.

Such is the reward of kindliness to needy children!—Mrs. S. E. S., San Diego, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free Kindergarten

[Honolulu Star-Bulletin]

Honolulu, T. H.

DOWN in crowded Kakaako swarming children play from dawn until dark, giving their mothers the jitters.

In summer, when schools are closed, the dangers are multiplied. This summer Mrs. Ramaela P. Valentin decided to do something about it.

She has three sons, who by the skin of their young teeth have sidestepped many a Kakaako danger, and she is a graduate schoolteacher from the Philippines.

She told her plan to several Filipino mothers whose children overflow into the streets. She started a kindergarten in the basement of her home, no charge at all, just running it for the joy of being of service. What's more, she calls for the children in the morning, and drives them home again at noon.

It's a regular kindergarten. First thing Mrs. Valentin inspects ears, feet, hands and fingernails, frowns at grubbiness, shows her eight pupils between the ages of 3 and 6 how much nicer it is to be clean.

Then she teaches them all the vital groundwork: Behavior in the house and on the street, physical exercises, sing songs, Bible stories, the alphabet, and relaxing rest after food.

And the youngsters enjoy it much better than running wild on the streets.

Next summer Mrs. Valentin hopes her kindergarten will be bigger and better. It's lots of fun.

And a blessing for grateful mothers.

For the Scrapbook

Conscience

Be fearful only of thyself, and stand in awe of none more than of thine own conscience. There is a Cato in every man—a severe censor of his manners. And he that reverences this judge will seldom do anything he need repent of.—*Burton.*

The Mint

God gives men wisdom as he gives them gold; His treasure house is not the mint, but the mine.—*Arabic maxim.*

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

For the Jack

WHEN a tire goes flat and the driver draws out to one side of the road to put on the spare, ofttimes the soil is loose or moist and the base of the jack pushes down into the soil instead of lifting the car.

I have found by keeping a piece of hardwood board or perhaps a steel plate about 6 by 10 inches in the tool compartment, I always have a good foundation on which to stand the jack even in soft ground.—F. P., Hancock, N. H.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Conference*

By LE PELLEY

OH-OH... BOTH ROOSEVELT AND LANDON GOT MORE VOTES THAN YOU DID!
BUT WITH THE PLEDGE-VOTES YOU HAVE NOW I HAVE NO DOUBT YOU'LL BE PRESIDENT WHEN THE TIME COMES!
THANK YOU
DORIE LEE... WHY DID YOU GIVE YOUR VOTE TO ME, WHEN IT COULD HAVE MADE YOU WILLOWVILLE'S LEADING CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT?
WELL... YOU WISHED TO BE PRESIDENT MORE THAN I
BUT YOU'LL PASS ONE OR TWO LAWS THAT I MIGHT WANT, WON'T YOU?
OH, ABSOLUTELY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Tale of a Tail*

By CARMACK

One of our neighbors was having his house painted today—
And I very carelessly got against the wet paint several times—
Finally one of the painters tied a piece of cardboard to my tail and told me I'd better go home—
Which I did expecting to get a good scolding from the Boss for getting so mussed up—
WET PAINT
But instead he burst out laughing when he saw me—wow! Was I relieved!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"By Our Calmness, Understanding and Unity"

"OUR healing is not in the storm or in the whirlwind . . . but will be revealed by the still small voice that speaks to the conscience and the heart, prompting us to a wider and wiser humanity." The words Governor Landon quoted in his inspiring election eve message to the voters may well be the keynote for Americans in considering the national election returns. For healing is the first need of the nation, the healing of partisan bitterness, electioneering fears and the materialism of class division.

The good sportsmanship expressed in the defeated candidate's congratulations to President Roosevelt when he said, "Every American will accept the verdict and work for the common cause of the good of our country" should help all who wished to follow where he led. The appreciation of the American way reflected in his declaration that "We must prove to the world by our calmness, understanding and unity that democracy still lives" will promote the necessary healing.

So also will Mr. Farley's radio recognition that "this is not a partisan victory." And appeasement should flow from the President's statement: "Whoever is elected tomorrow will become the President of all the people. It will be his concern to meet the problems of all the people with an understanding mind and with no trace of partisan feeling."

In one sense the very sweep of the Roosevelt victory may speed the reuniting of the nation's thought. Manifestly a great majority of Americans believe the President is leading in the direction they want to go. No other interpretation explains the breadth and depth of the landslide just recorded. Many partial explanations are being offered: popular satisfaction with recovery; gratitude for active leadership or for one form or another of federal assistance, such as WPA or other relief, farm bounties, CCC, and mortgage loans; the size of the labor vote; the efficiency of the Farley machine; resentment over pay-roll attack on social security. Anyone can prolong the list of possible or partial reasons.

But the way the tide of public sentiment swept through diverse geographical and social sections left little room for "might-have-beens" or the feeling that a large majority was being coerced. Remembering that Americans accepted the verdict in good spirit when Presidents Hayes and Benjamin Harrison were chosen by an electoral college majority although most of the people had voted against them, we may expect little refusal to abide by such a clear-cut decision as this.

Yet the healing cannot all come from one side. Millions of Americans who are ready to accept the verdict will still be disquieted by some of the forces which produced it. Millions are convinced that the President, consciously or unconsciously, has been proceeding in a dangerous direction. Millions even of those who voted for him do not agree with the continued spending, the lax administration, the tendency toward personal rule, the centralization of government. And almost without exception the American people will repudiate Mr. Roosevelt if he interprets this election as a mandate for measures which will actually endanger the Constitution or the Supreme Court.

Much of the healing should come from the President. With no probability of further preferment before him, no need to think of another term, he has an opportunity to lay aside partisanship, consolidate gains already made and cement the affections of the people by wisdom, tolerance and magnanimity. The people have endorsed the humane purposes, not all the methods, of the President. This is a mandate to consult his conscience.

The essential thing for President and people is to maintain their balance against either triumph or disaster. A landslide is only a landslide. It does not move the eternal foundations of American political life. Those who do not become unduly concerned with surface movements of partisanship will not now mistake a landslide for an earthquake.

The welfare of the nation still rests in the thinking of individual citizens. They are the real rulers. More than ever now they need stability and sure-footedness. More than ever there is need for the wide view, the constructive criticism and the independence which this newspaper tries to contribute to the discussion of public affairs. There is need to see that in fundamental mental attitudes lie the safety and prosperity of America—in appreciation of freedom, in rejection of paternalism, in the casting out of a materialism which would make government merely a grab-bag affair. By "calmness, understanding and unity" democracy lives. The American people will find those things best by listening for "the still small voice." There is the ultimate source of the required healing.

Democracy Discriminates

THE clearcut plurality piled up for Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. reflects the political good sense of the people. A decisive Republican victory in the midst of a national Democratic sweep, emphasizes the independent thinking of voters in this election. Not even the momentum of an electoral landslide could sway their judgment.

With all due respect to the Republican senatorial candidate in Massachusetts, the result was much more a vote *against* the Democratic candidate than a vote *for* Mr. Lodge. The Senator-elect fought a hard and fair fight. But an impartial analysis of relative factors—chiefly the failure of his opponent to keep up with the rest of the ticket—shows that Mr. Curley's record as Governor of Massachusetts was the only real issue.

It is not necessary to re-define the issue at this time. Yesterday it was stamped in each individual consciousness. Today it is erased by a wave of ballots. The one simple tool of democracy has prevailed. The courageous, independent thinking of the people has rejected dictatorial methods and dispelled the specter of personal rule from within the Commonwealth. Massachusetts is free.

Better Soon Than Never

SOME distinguished authorities assert that people manage this business of Christian names less well today than they used to. But defenders of customs now prevailing may derive comfort from letters written by Mr. Gladstone to his wife which have only recently been made public.

Nowadays, it is said, people use Christian names far too freely, thereby obscuring the fine gradations of acquaintanceship. If a man is "Dick" to someone who has only just been introduced to him, what is he to be called by his friends? Only those people, it is maintained with some show of justice, can savor the full pleasure of calling a girl "Mary" who have long been accustomed to addressing her as "Miss Smith." The Victorians, according to this argument, used formal appellations to people they did not know very well, and then proceeded, when their degree of friendship justified it, to more intimate names.

Yet, though Gladstone wrote the most carefully guarded state secrets to his wife, even to the extent of divulging on one occasion that Queen Victoria weighed eleven stone eight pounds, he never apparently got on sufficiently close terms with her to sign his letters William. His signature was "W. E. Gladstone," except when he was in a great hurry. Then it became "W. E. G." At the foot of each page he put the formal name, "Mrs. W. Gladstone," or "Mrs. Gladstone."

Gladstone was the grand exponent of the Victorian era, and people who defend the manners of today may contend that it is better to get to Christian names too soon than never to get to them at all.

Recognition—a 'Hobson's Choice'

AS GOES Britain, so goes France, if goes Madrid. This for the moment sums up the question whether Spain's neighboring democracy will extend recognition to a government of absolutism over Iberia should General Franco's forces drive the elected Government from Madrid.

To recognize or not to recognize must be a "Hobson's choice" from the French Government's point of view. Premier Blum's Administration came to power and has retained it as a government representing the masses, though it has curbed extremists of the "popular front" as well as those among the more privileged groups of society. The besieged Government in Spain is likewise a "people's Government."

If this were all, Premier Blum might easily withhold recognition of the Spanish rightists. But the neutrality agreement has made rebel victory the more likely. France bound herself to this agreement, as did other nations, despite the provision in international law that to a government of the status of the constituted Government in Spain is due support from other responsible governments in the event of rebellion. Now France finds herself facing the probability of a new government across the border in neighboring Iberia, and does not relish the thought that it might be hostile to France.

Recognition of the rightists, even if coupled with continued recognition of the people's Government which may have to move to Barcelona, would not please the majority of French people. For it can well be argued that any such recognition, so far from being compatible with neutrality, actually would favor the rebels, if only by raising their status to that of a belligerent in war. Nonrecognition of the Franco group, on the other hand, would almost surely invite its hostility.

For France the question must be as perplexing as Hamlet's "to be or not to be," and indications are that she intends to leave the solution to Shakespeare's country. After Britain decides, France may. But both governments must sense that their people for the most part will find recognition of Spanish absolutists at least distasteful. For it can come only in the face of the fact—shocking to democratic peoples—that the authority so recognized was not vested in a government by the people to be governed, but imposed on them by sheer force of deadlier arms. Worse, in some measure, recognition must seem to approve of that fact.

As Maine goes, so goes Vermont.

For a Federal Europe

Book News of the Day

NOT everyone will agree with the thesis of Lord Davies in NEARING THE ABYSS (London: Constable, 3s. 6d.) that Europe is marching to its doom. Yet it is undeniable that the Continent is arming, and arming with a frank intensity it is difficult to understand. In dictatorships the age limit for conscripts is lowered to admit mere children. In some democracies men are so busy making implements of war that they feel no impulse to enlist in the army or navy, and government agents are compelled to offer inducements to win them to the ranks. Is this arming for defense? Defense of what? Did Italy arm to defend itself against Ethiopia?

Lord Davies draws lessons from the recent Italo-Ethiopian war. He sees a need for revitalizing the League. How? By the establishment of an equity tribunal, which would serve in serious political disputes, and an international police force, which would act with authority. Numerous objections have been raised to the latter proposal, particularly by the old order of imperialists. Yet an international police force operated effectively in the Saar in 1935. Why not then over a wider area?

* * *

The new organization for maintaining order might, he feels, take the form of an air force, for the support of which the burden might be distributed in proportion to the ability of the nations to contribute. Such a force would, of course, involve the surrender by nations of certain rights in the interests of the people as a whole. But the question arises, why not? and the case is cited of the States in America of a century and a half ago which yielded rights in the interests of federalism.

Lord Davies frankly sees a federal system as the ultimate hope of Europe. In taking this position he is classed among the visionaries. But to his critics Lord Davies has an answer in the parallel case of the thirteen States which fulfilled the dream of federalism only after seven years of negotiation and trial. He also cites Switzerland, where three different nationalities are welded together under a federal plan. South Africa, likewise, is put forward to support his thesis. There, former enemies are now united in a territory where different languages are spoken.

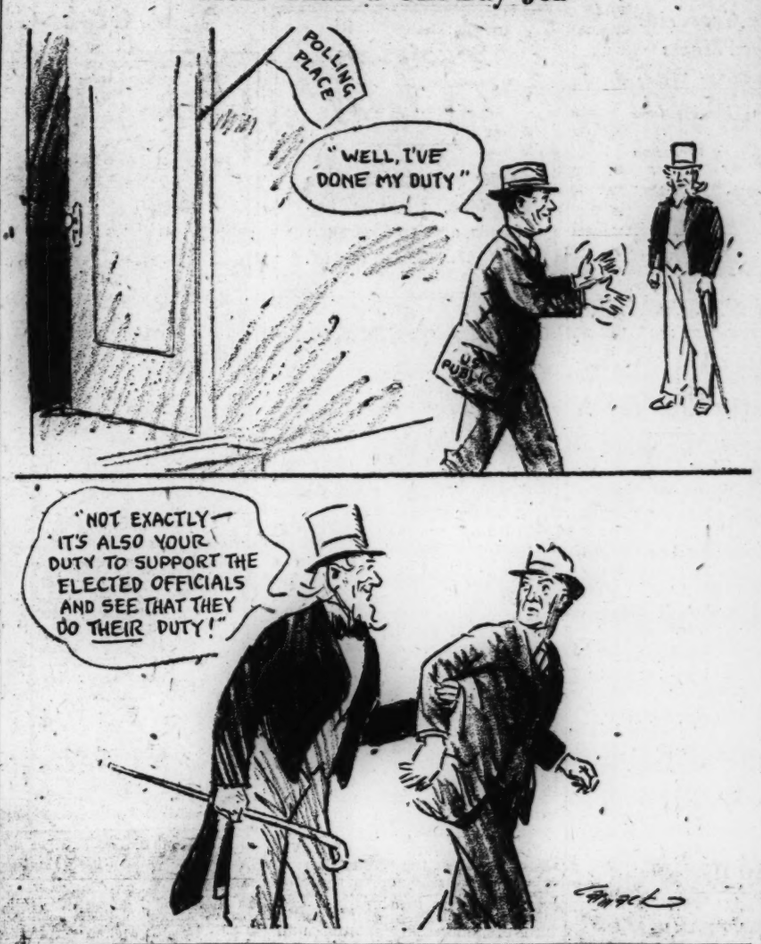
* * *

Lord Davies finds in recent history ample support for his plea for an equity tribunal. If some such tribunal had been functioning there might have been a different outcome for the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. The sanctions which the League imposed to stop Italy from crushing Ethiopia proved entirely inadequate. Something with more authority was needed. Exactly the same thing happened in the Sino-Japanese conflict in 1931. "Instead of arbitral settlement reached through the machinery of the League," says Lord Davies, "the world is confronted with *faits accomplis*, the result of military operations directed against weak and almost defenseless people."

The thesis which Lord Davies presents is one over which all sincere thinkers will ponder, however much it may come into conflict with preconceived notions. For the old diplomacy has failed utterly to check the race in armaments, or to stop the settlement of conflicts by the sword. A system which has as its object the good of the whole and not merely the interests of a particular power or state is ultimately that toward which the world must move. The alternative to law and order is anarchy and chaos. Hence Lord Davies's appeal for a revitalized League.

W. W. C.

More Than a One-Day Job


POLLING PLACE
"WELL, I'VE DONE MY DUTY"
U.S. PUBLIC
"NOT EXACTLY— IT'S ALSO YOUR DUTY TO SUPPORT THE ELECTED OFFICIALS AND SEE THAT THEY DO THEIR DUTY!"

Browsing in Printed Pastures

ONE wanders arm in arm with the past when browsing among old books, old manuscripts, old letters. In a personal way this reunion with former times occurs in every family when some member of it, in a burst of courage or curiosity, starts—but never finishes—sorting over the papers in the attic or the roll top desk. In a general but no less fascinating way it occurs when one enters a first class museum of historic documents. Such browsing is a special weakness of mine.

Some of Europe's supreme pastures of print are strangely little sought by the average traveler. Everyone visits the celebrated Record Office in London to see the Domesday Book, the signature of "Willm Shaks" and Bonaparte, the original "scrap of paper" and other treasures, but how many travelers are even aware of the still richer historical collections of the John Rylands Library in Manchester or the Laigh Parliament House of Edinburgh? Discovering these more by chance than management I browsed for hours in each entirely alone. Not one other visitor was present.

In the Plantin-Moretus house of Antwerp I had the same experience yet this is the very cradle of the art of printing. It seems that Europe misses fire in not stressing these riches, for Americans, even in holiday mood, do enjoy them. The Henry E. Huntington Library of San Marino, California, is full of visitors, too full in fact, on almost every day that it is open. Los Angeles and Pasadena see to it that the traveler's curiosity is properly stirred.

* * *

My own discovery of the John Rylands Library was due to the suggestion of the woman caretaker of Sam Johnson's house in London. She said that if I was interested in Dr. Johnson I must not miss it, for the doctor's *French Journal* was there and likewise the Thrale-Johnson letters. I went accordingly to prosaic Manchester, England's Cottonopolis, for the sole purpose of seeing this library. Great was my reward. I found it so amazingly rich that the Johnsoniana were fairly buried in the mass of remarkable literary treasures. I shall let them speak for themselves by merely listing a half dozen of the many items that caught my eye.

The very first book ever printed in England: *The Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres, emprynted by me Wylliam Caxton at Westmestre* 1477.

A quaint advertisement printed by the same pioneer in the same year: "If it plese ony man spirituel or temporel to bye ony pyes of two and three comomoraciõs of salisburi use emprynted after the forme of this present lettre which ben wel and truly correct late hym come to Westmonester."

A Caxton Prayer Book dating from 1483, thought to be the only copy in existence. Its opening lines have the beauty of old stained glass: "O Glorious Jhesu, O Mekeste Jhesu, O mooste Swettest Jhesu."

A first edition of Sir Thomas Mallory's *Morte d'Arthur*. A hint of the money value of the Rylands collection may be had by learning that the only other existing copy of this book in a first edition was sold some years ago to a New York collector for about $42,000.

A Bunyan first edition with a long-winded title typical of its day: *The Holy War Made by Shaddai Upon Diabolus For the Regaining Of the World; or The Losing and Taking Again Of the Town of Mansoul.*

A bitter retort to the above printed by one of Bunyan's enemies: *Dirt Wipt Off; or A Manifest Discovery Of the Gross Ignorance Erroneousness and Most Unchristian And Wicked Spirit Of One John Bunyan, Lay Preacher Of Bedford.*

* * *

The collection in the Laigh Parliament House of Edinburgh is of course especially rich in Scottish items. One finds John Knox blowing *The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women*, being an attack on the rule of Mary Tudor in England and Mary of Guise in Scotland. One finds an ancient bull of Pope John XXII authorizing the crowning of Robert Bruce. All prominent Scottish figures from William Wallace to Bobbie Burns, from Mary Stuart to R. L. S., are intimately represented by documents or letters. It is charming to find Bobbie Burns casually sending some rhymes to his "boss" who had just rebuked him for a delinquency in the excise office at Dumfries. It is delightful to see how long-winded Walter Scott could be in breaking the news to his parents of his engagement to Charlotte Carpentier. His verbose blushful letter is quite as interesting as its neighbor items, the original manuscripts of *Marmion*, *Waverley* and *Redgauntlet*.

Perhaps the most marvelous of all printed pastures for the American browser is that collected by the late Henry E. Huntington in his California home near Pasadena. The range and richness of it are incredible until seen. King John of England and Christopher Columbus are quite as much at home in the Huntington Library as are Washington and Franklin. To me, a native of Boston, the one most interesting item was that entitled: THE BOOK OF THE GENERAL LAUUES AND LIBERTYES CONCERNING THE INHABITANTS OF THE MASSACHUSETS. It is the only known copy of the first law book (1648) published in the colonies, and Justice Harlan F. Stone has gone so far as to call it the first general law code in the history of English jurisprudence. This thought quite naturally filled with pride a wanderer who was and will remain "an inhabitant of the Massachusets."

S. A. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Canadian Support of the Empire

THE newspaper furor created by Viscount Elibank's suggestion that Canada ought to look to her aerial defenses and the curt rebuke administered by Defense Minister Ian Alistair Mackenzie having subsided, we feel we ought to record the opinion of a certain Englishman, concerning speeches made in England by Canadians. It is the official duty of this Englishman to do a lot of observing in a quiet way. He never makes a public utterance. He knows Canada and Canadians intimately.

This is what he told us.

"There are a few Canadians you ought to sit on. They go across to England and deliver speeches in which, carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and the desire for applause, they make rather unwise statements.

"They say, for instance, that if Britain should become involved in another war, Canadians will do exactly what they did in 1914—rise to a man and rush to the aid of the Motherland.

"Being regarded as representative Canadians, what they say is believed by a great many English people. Whereas those of us who must deal with facts know that they have no right to make any such statement.

"This is not 1914. Peoples have learned a great deal about war and its aftermaths. Granted that in the event of an outbreak involving Britain, many thousands of Canadians would volunteer their services, we have no right to assume that Canada, as a nation, would automatically commit herself to participation. The extent of her support must depend on circumstances.

"There is in Canada a considerable body of opinion against any pre-commitment. Anyone who, because of a sense of loyalty to the Empire, ignores that fact, is not really doing the Empire a service. For this reason. The disturbed state of Europe is forcing Great Britain to make a decision that will have a momentous effect upon her future empire and foreign policies. In making that decision her statesmen must know nothing less than the exact truth about the feelings of the people in the Dominions. . . .

"If Britain desires to continue as the center of an empire, then it follows that her policies must be such as will appeal to and ensure the support of the parts of that Empire. That inevitably must mean a removal from dangerous European entanglements.

"Consolidation of the Empire on that basis would enlist the sympathy and, in time, the support of the United States. Such an influence would be a powerful assurance of world peace.

"That is a long-sighted viewpoint. I shouldn't be at all surprised were it the viewpoint of King Edward, who has a keener perception of trends than any statesman in the Empire today.

"I believe that His Majesty's influence upon the foreign and empire policies of Britain will be most marked. And don't let anyone tell you that these are not matters in which a king may figure. This king will, for the preservation of democracy; for the preservation of the Empire."

We pay a good deal of attention to what our informant says. Over a period of fifteen years his opinions have been justified repeatedly by subsequent events.—*From Maclean's Magazine (Toronto, Ont.).*

The Call of Zionism

ZIONISM . . . makes apostles out of ordinary working men earning comfortable livings in cities where there is every amenity and convenience. It brings immigrants, who are in effect pilgrims, from the furthest corners of the earth. I've talked to Jewish merchants with the caracul skin trade of Central Asia in their hands, to Jewish farmers prospering greatly in Argentina, whose only desire is to give up all they have made and to start again in Palestine. — *Rosita Forbes*, in the *London Spectator*.

The Wide Horizon

All-Americanism Takes a Walk

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

SAO PAULO

WITH a rapidity which is so common in foreign affairs, international happenings here and abroad have raised a cloud over the Pan American Peace Parley scheduled for December, in Buenos Aires. For a long while it seemed that the projected peace conference was to be a homey American affair in which a new spirit and a new goal were to obtain. A sensible "American system" was just around the corner. Now, like the general who leaped to his saddle and rode off in many directions at once, all-America has become for the moment European-minded again. Three events within a recent fortnight raise important questions.

First, Don Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister of the Argentine, hies himself to Geneva and is elected President of the League of Nations Assembly and brings again to the boiling point an issue which was fast becoming lukewarm. In the second place, Uruguay, after efforts to turn the Spanish Civil War into a "civilized war," breaks with the Madrid Government, and, lastly, Washington stretches Uncle Sam's long hand over the Atlantic to Paris and London and comes to an important agreement on monetary matters that has left the Latin-American world gasping.

These three events may be unrelated in themselves, may have nothing to do with long-run trends and may be the opportunistic creatures of the moment without other significance than that which inheres in each absolutely. On the other hand if they are viewed in the light of the American and world setting they may be most significant and important.

* * *

Some interpreters in this part of the world view these events as indicating that contrary to appearances, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile—because they apparently were aware of what was to happen in Geneva are more pro-league than pro-America and that at the peace conference they will not fall into the bloc which has been formed in northern Latin America. It would seem, too, that Señor Saavedra Lamas for all his pro-American protestations is still strong for the League.

Then some believe that Uruguay has definitely thrown in its weight on the side of the rebels in Spain not alone because of the assassination of three Uruguayan women but also because of a definite pro-Fascist tendency at home and that this may mean a more open alignment of Latin-American Fascist forces with those abroad.

There are those who see in the action of Washington, London and Paris, but especially of Washington, much more than merely a monetary gesture. Writers here refer to the "three democratic countries" uniting, they see a concerted stand on the part of these powers against both fascism and communism.

As to the economic effects of the devaluation of the franc, many Latin Americans are confused or in an attitude of watchful waiting. They see, however, the bearing which this move may have on world peace. But they wonder what will become of the "American" schemes which were to be discussed in Buenos Aires. Just at the moment when Latin Americans were beginning to discuss with some earnestness a policy of isolation from Europe and a closer co-operation with the United States Washington itself breaks the spell and weaves closer ties with two European nations.

* * *

Yet all three events plus the added one of the continued fight against communism on all American fronts are symbolical of the forces at play in the all-American scene at this time. League-ism, Fascism, Democracy, Communism and Americanism (in the wider sense of the word) are the isms which ruffle the waters of American life.

It can be seen that today in Latin America as in other parts of the world the relationship between purely internal foreign affairs is close indeed. The adoption of a strongly fascistic type of government whose purposes are, theoretically, to improve a local situation seems to imply also a very strong bond with those nations abroad which have fascistic governments. These commentators who believe that a future world war would not be between nations but between ideologies will find that the observation seems to apply in Latin America too. These "isms" cut across national frontiers.

It is safe to say that many outstanding Latin-American thinkers, regardless of what their governments may be doing, still cling to democracy as an ideal. Many have wavered in their loyalty because of the perceptible wavering in democratic countries themselves. Even in the first flush of the news about the Anglo-French-United States accord the comments have not been few that this agreement reveals that democracy still has vitality.

If the devaluation of the franc proves helpful to France and to the economy of the Latin-American nations as well, this may become a turning point in Latin America where, though the Blum government is not over popular, France is still looked upon as an intellectual and ideological leader. This must also cool both fascistic and communistic ardors and may possibly revive Latin America's faith in democracy.